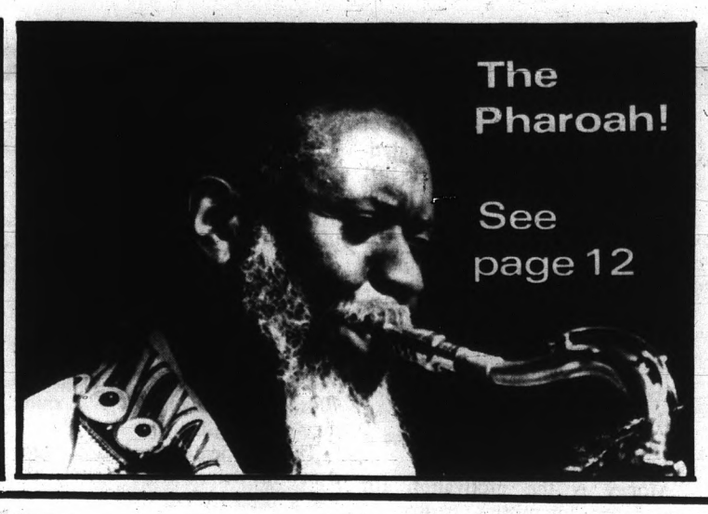
Secret Services

See pages 2 and 3



The Pharoah!

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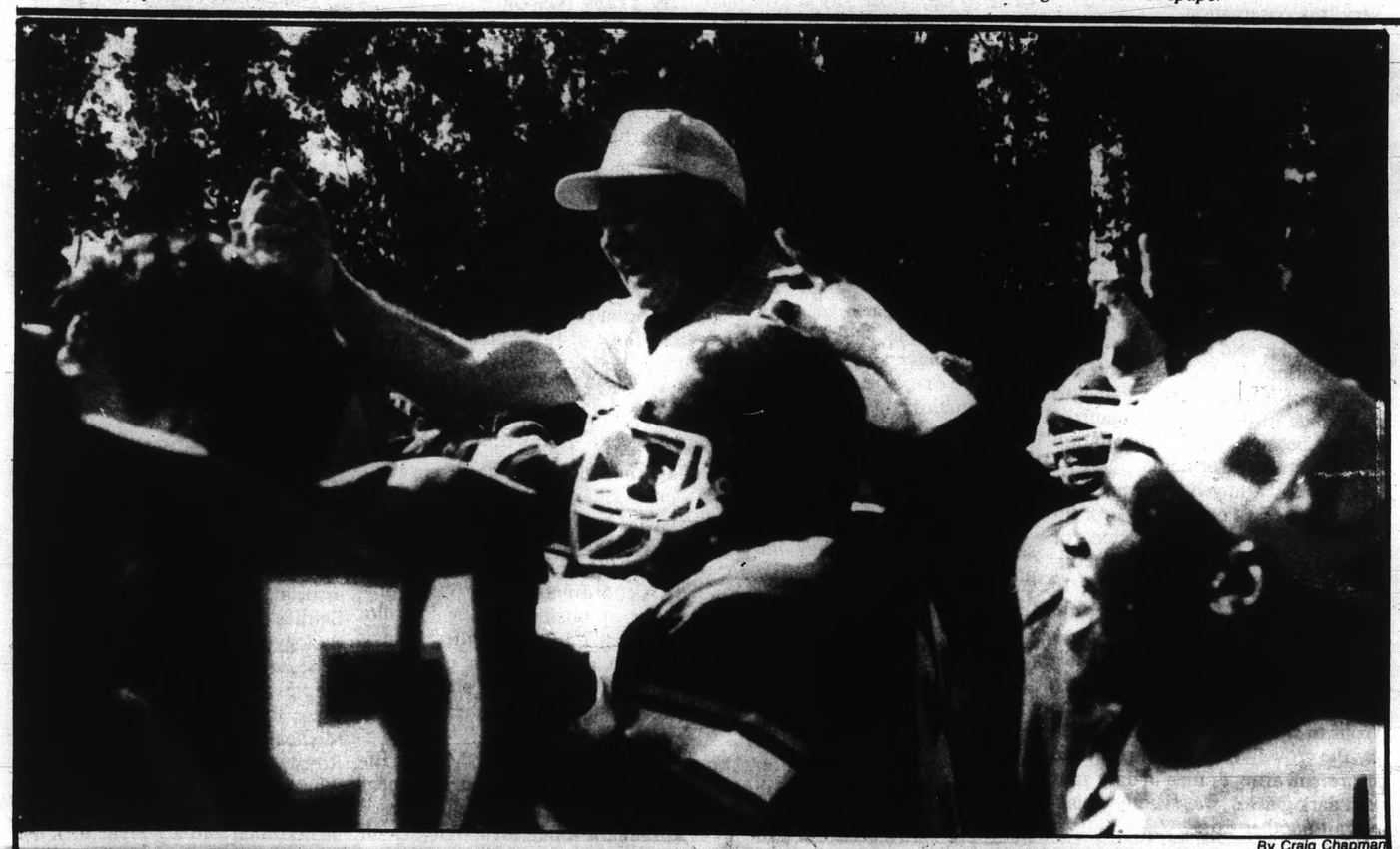
Focus On...

DRUGS

See pages 6 and 7

San Francisco State PHOENIX

Volume 35, No. 5 | *The Award-Winning Student Newspaper* | Thursday, Sept. 27, 1984



By Craig Chapman

Players carry head coach Vic Rowen from field following home opener. Quarterback Rich Strasser's 6-yard Gators' 21-17 gouging of Cal State Northridge's Matadors in touchdown run capped the comeback victory.

SF State worker fights demotion

By Lionel Sanchez

An SF State custodian has asked the chancellor's office to fire Gene Bridgman, chief engineer in the Facilities Planning and Operations Department.

Karega Rodney Hart, a custodian in the Humanities Building (HLL), claims that Bridgman has engaged in unfair labor practices against him throughout the past year.

Hart told Phoenix his demotion and attempted firing were the result of racist action by Bridgman. Bridgman heads the staff of the boiler room.

Bridgman refused to comment on either Hart's accusations of racism or on the grievances Hart has filed.

Hart was hired by Bridgman as a skilled worker last October. Most of his work was done with the moving crew. He was evaluated, as all new workers are, every three months.

After his last review, in June, Bridgman sent him a letter of termination. But after an appeal by Hart to President Woo, Hart was placed on a 30-day probation period.

When his probation period ended in August, Hart was told he had failed and could stay here only if he accepted a demotion from skilled status to unskilled status. Hart said he accepted the demotion only because he was desperate to support his family. It meant his salary decreased from $1,678 a month to $1,200 a month.

Hart, 33, and his family moved to Oakland from Detroit last year. He had previously worked as an auto worker, youth counselor and boiling room operator in Detroit.

In addition to asking that chief engineer Bridgman be fired, Hart has asked the chancellor's Employee's Relations office to reprimand SF State personnel director Joe C. Canton for permitting the practices to occur.

Hart also asked that:

- He be reinstated in his skilled worker status.
- He receive back pay for the time he was demoted.
- He be granted tenure, the permanent status he would have been eligible for in October had his evaluations during the past year been consistently positive.

The chancellor's office would not comment on Hart's appeal.

The evaluations of Hart's work are at the heart of his dispute with the university. Hart claims that Bridgman tampered with his evaluations in

See Karega page 11

Restrictions eased on FBI spying

By Marilee Enge

Political spying by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which ran rampant under the 40-year tutelage of FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, was brought under control in 1976. But recent changes by the Reagan administration appear to again give the FBI freedom to spy on the American citizens' political activities — regardless of whether they are suspected of crime.

Some say the changes wrought by Attorney General William French Smith, and sanctioned by Sen. Jeremiah Denton's, R-Ala., Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism, could mean a return to the tactics of the FBI's past.

In 1976, Attorney General Edward Levi drew up what have been called "moderate" domestic security guidelines for the formerly unrestrained agency, limiting how and who the FBI could investigate. Current FBI Director William Webster told Denton's subcommittee in 1982 that the FBI had been operating "effectively" under these guidelines.

But responding to New Right pressure, from Denton's subcommittee in particular, the Justice Department in March 1983 quietly drafted new guidelines granting the FBI greater flexibility in its investigations of domestic political organizations — even those that have broken no laws.

The new guidelines also allow infiltration and monitoring of press organizations to discover the source of news leaks and authorize similar investigative techniques against the government employee or news source suspected of releasing the information.

Those "new guidelines have the potential to open doors to incredible abuses," said Richard Criley, a long-time active member of the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL). "There is no guarantee that organizations like the ACLU may not be penetrated by informers."

One law professor who has studied the guidelines said they were written specifically to make it possible for the FBI to infiltrate political organizations that the Reagan administration disgrees with.

Dolores Donovan of the University of San Francisco said, "The administration saw a need for the new guidelines because of frustration about the growing peace movement and a paranoia about communist infiltration. They seem to think communists from abroad run the peace movement. They don't seem to understand that it's legitimate American opposition."

Critics like Criley and Donovan fear that under the new guidelines there will be a return to the blatant abuses of power similar to Hoover's FBI.

Hoover's tactics were documented in 1970 when the Washington Post anonymously received stolen memos Hoover had sent to all FBI field officers instructing field agents to infiltrate all black and student organizations in the nation.

Hoover specifically instructed agents to "enhance the paranoia endemic among dissenters" and to give the impression of "an FBI agent behind every mailbox." The surveillance of dissenters was called "COINTELPRO" — Counter Intelligence Program.

Hoover died in 1972, and in 1976 the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, chaired by the late Sen. Frank Church, aired the FBI's misconduct. The committee found that: "The abusive techniques used by the FBI in COINTELPRO from 1956 to 1971 included violations of both federal and state statutes. . .Unsavory and vicious tactics have been employed — including anonymous attempts to break up marriages, disrupt meetings, ostracize persons from their professions, and provoke target groups into rivalries that might result in death."

Hoover had authorized intrusive

See FBI page 3

Ex-KGB man raps terrorism

By Mark Canepa

Former KGB agent Vladimir N. Sakharov said Tuesday at SF State that the United States and the Soviet Union must work together to protect their interests from the threat of international terrorism in the Third World.

"There is one commonality which has been established between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Third World," Sakharov told approximately 220 students at McKenna Theatre, "and that commonality is that the Soviets have been targets of international terrorism, too."

He said international terrorism is much broader than it was 15 years ago, so one of the points in American-Soviet cooperation must be some kind of policy aimed against terrorists.

"That policy will be difficult to accomplish," he said.

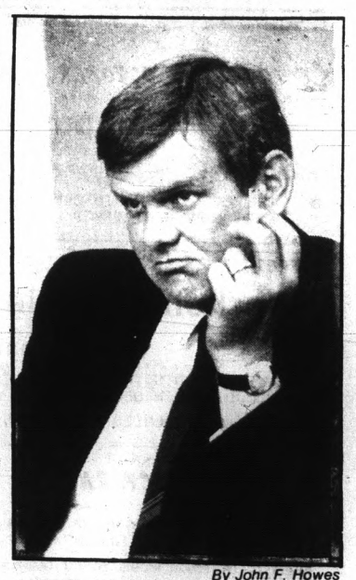
Sakharov, 39, grew up in Moscow, the son of a successful career KGB officer. His father's position, which entailed overseas travel, placed the family in the Soviet elite, giving them wide access to Western culture and materials.

Sakharov began training for diplomatic subversion at 14 when he was admitted to the Institute for International Relations in Moscow. After six years of study, concentrating on oil economics and Arabic, he joined the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He served with the MFA between 1967 and 1971 as a diplomat in the Middle East, collecting secret information for the KGB.

An admiration for Western culture, combined with dissatisfaction in his career, led Sakharov to pass

See Sakharov page 3



By John F. Howes

Vladimir Sakharov

Drug use takes a powder

By Richard Kanes and Doug Von Dollen

Despite an easy availability of drugs, SF State students are moderate in their drug use, according to local and campus officials.

"Drug problems on campus are minimal," said acting Lt. Kim Wible of the Department of Public Safety, adding that DPS made just one drug arrest in the last year.

"It's common for students to take stimulants to stay awake," she said, "but coke, heroin and acid — we just don't have a big problem with those on campus."

However, students are being exposed to those drugs, according to some dorm residents.

"You can get just about everything you want in the dorms: pot, acid, cocaine, mushrooms, Quaaludes," said one resident, who spoke on the condition she not be identified, "but everyone is pretty intelligent in their use.

"Most students have been around drugs since junior high so they know what they're doing," she said.

Another resident said, "During the middle of last semester there were parties all the time, but when it was time for finals the partying really tailed off. Everyone was staying straight to study."

Both dorm residents agreed that alchohol is the most widely used drug, with marijuana second.

A San Francisco Chronicle California poll conducted last October reflected a shift away from marijuana. The poll showed 43 percent of state residents 18 or older had tried marijuana, a 15 percent increase from 1975, but only 15 percent smoked pot every day, down 11 percent from 1979.

Daryl Inaba, director of the Haight-Ashbury Free Clinic said 18-to 24-year-olds are still the largest group experimenting with drugs.

"Alcohol, marijuana and cocaine are the three primary drugs we're seeing attached to the SF State campus," he said. "We're starting to see an increase in the use of Quaaludes and speed, too.

"LSD is also making a bit of a comeback," he said, "but in much smaller doses than in the 1960s. The doses are usually between 30 and 50 micrograms, which makes the drug's effect more like a stimulant than a psychedelic.

"I'm not saying there is a problem at SF State," he added, "but

See Drugs page 7

Schools can lock out press

By Tom Skeen

Decisions on whether to bar the campus press from faculty forum meetings will now be left to the school deans, directors and their faculty advisors, said SF State President Chia-Wei Woo in a letter he sent to the Phoenix and Golden Gater on Monday.

The forums are routinely held to let faculty and administrators freely discuss their views on issues related to their school or to the campus, said Woo, adding that during the forums, policy decisions are not made.

At a forum attended by Woo and the faculty of the Divison of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Leisure held two weeks ago, Woo told Phoenix and Golden Gater reporters that they would not be allowed into the meeting. It was the first time a faculty forum was closed to the two campus newspapers.

At that forum Provost Lawrence Ianni's proposal to move the dance major program from HPER to the School of Creative Arts was discussed. The proposal would affect 115 dance majors on campus.

In the first forums held since Woo left the decision up to the university's schools, the School of Education and the School of Ethnic Studies voted Wednesday to close their meetings to the press.

As of presstime, Phoenix was unable to obtain information on what was discussed in the School of Education meeting.

However, the Phoenix learned that at the Ethnic Studies forum, Woo, after asking what issues the School of Ethnic Studies were concerned about, discussed the university's Affirmative Action hiring policy and the upcoming changes in the General Education program.

Laura Head, an associate professor of Black Studies in the SES, told the Phoenix that "he (Woo) did not address any of the concerns that we brought up. None of the Ethnic Studies faculty were happy at the end of the meeting," she said.

By Craig Chapman

William Webster and Shirley Temple Black.

Terrorism down, says chief G-man

By Ruth Snyder

FBI Director William Webster said terrorism in the United States has drastically decreased in the past six years, in a speech at San Francisco's Commonwealth Club last Friday.

In 1977 there were 112 terrorist attacks in the United States. So far this year there have been only six.

However, the number of groups that advocate civil disobedience has increased in the past six years, according to the American Civil Liberties Union.

At SF State, 26 campus organizations are listed with the Office of Student Affairs that describe themselves as politically opposed to some policies of the U.S. government. Many advocate and have participated in civil disobedience as a means of protest.

In 1983, the attorney general's guidelines, which specify FBI investigation criteria were revised.

Under the old guidelines a group had to demonstrate criminal activity before they could be investigated by the FBI. Under the new guidelines, devised by Attorney General William French Smith and Webster, only criminal intent must be indicated.

"We are not authorized to place agents in every organization or protest group simply because there's a remote chance there might be trouble later on," said Webster.

"They (the attorney general's guidelines) do not, however, require the commission or imminent commission of a violent act before we can take an interest in a group," he said.

Investigations of domestic terrorist groups, according to Webster, are handled much the same as investigations of organized crime.

"We can slow some groups down, and we may put some out of business, but we can't be certain that we've ever finished the job."

Webster said terrorism has decreased because of improved cooperation between state, federal and local police, the computerization of the Terrorist Research and Analytical Center — the branch of the FBI that collects and analyzes intelligence on suspected terrorists — and "the infertile breeding-ground for terrorism in the United States."

"Nowhere else in the world is it possible to achieve change through constitutional means more readily than in the United States," said Webster. "American citizens know that change by civil means is possible and that resorting to violence is not necessary."

Money is the motivation for Americans committing treason in the 1980s unlike the 1930s when the majority of arrested terrorists were breaking the law for ideological reasons, he said.

He quoted Robert Edmund, former CIA director: "In the 1930s, the main motivation for Americans passing on secrets was ideology. People thought they were working for a better system. Now they sell secrets to support their lifestyles."

Webster called this "a sad, but very true observation."

Only once in the last six years has an American been detected doing espionage work "because he believed in his cause," said Webster.

"Money is the primary reason. Foreign intelligence officers see this avarice as a major weakness in some of our citizens."

Webster was asked whether the Freedom of Information Act, passed in 1966 to give the public access to "non-confidential" government documents, should be restricted or modified. He said the FBI requested modifications that would limit the amount of information available to the public in the area of organized crime because the information might identify informants.

"Currently, anywhere from 12 to 16 percent of all our requests for information (under the Freedom of Information Act) come from convicted felons in prison wanting to know who put them there," said Webster.

At the end of his speech the audience applauded politely and began to file out. Several tried to get to the front of the room but were blocked by the crowd. Webster, surrounded by a small army of men in dark suits and dark glasses, was silently whisked out another exit.

Gays protest FBI visit

By Diana Moore and Ruth Snyder

The presence of FBI recruiters at SF State last week provoked a flurry of leaflets from the Lesbian/Gay Alliance that accused the governmental bureau of 33 years of spying on left-wing organizations.

"We wanted to know why the FBI was on campus," said Liz Wells, a representative from the 70-member alliance. "We think they're telling half the story."

The 500 leaflets called for students to demonstrate against the FBI's presence on campus during their recruitment campaign Sept. 18 and 19 in HLL 307.

No official demonstration was held because the alliance did not find out about the FBI campaign until Sept. 17.

Before an organized protest can be held on campus, student groups are required to file a "counter protest" with the Student Activities Office at least 48 hours in advance.

The FBI's intelligence activities came to light when gay activist Dan Simionski and the American Civil Liberties Union filed for access to FBI files on gay and lesbian groups. After a long court battle Simionski obtained access to "non-classified" information. But when he received the files, said Wells, most of the information was blacked out.

"This is a question of morality," said Wells.

"I wasn't aware that this was a moral issue," said Alfred Alberico, chair of the Department of Foreign Languages. He said he was just "giving students a chance to find out information about job opportunities."

Wells said that although the recruiters claimed to be separate from the FBI's surveillance arm, she does not believe them.

"If they're with the FBI," she said, "That means they interfere and get into people's lives."

John Holford, media director for the San Francisco FBI bureau, would not confirm whether the FBI watched student groups, including the Lesbian/Gay Alliance.

"We don't just hand that information out," said Holford.

An employer in the San Francisco FBI recruitment office, who did not want to be identified, was reluctant to talk about campus recruitment.

"We're keeping a low profile about that," she said.

Holford said the FBI recruits on campuses throughout the U.S. The students they are most interested in are those majoring in finance, law, foreign language, "modern studies" and science, he said. Both agents and support personnel (secretaries, interpreters) may be hired right out of college.

The FBI coordinates campus recruitment with Dorothy Mayer, recruitment specialist at SF State's Career Center. Mayer, married to a former FBI agent, said Russian and Chinese language majors, accountants and law students are the most likely candidates for FBI interest, but "if they (the FBI) have a big push for agents, they'll take a liberal arts major."

Mayer has been at SF State for six years, and said the FBI has recruited here for more than 3 years. In that time, she has never received a complaint about its presence on campus.

"Once we had the Border Batrol here, and a La Raza group protested," she said.

"Sometimes when the military comes, we get complaints."

The FBI is scheduled to come back to the Department of Foreign Languages Oct. 11, and will also take part in the "Marketplace Fair", a job fair sponsored by the Career Center in the Student Union, on Oct. 18.

The Lesbian/Gay Alliance has not yet planned a protest.

"We just want them to straighten up," said Wells, laughing at her own joke. "We just want them to correct themselves, and follow the rules."

Lionel Sanchez also contributed to this story.

Grad studies week

By Tracy Nelson

The Office of Graduate Studies, in cooperation with the Career Center and Student Affirmative Action, will sponsor Graduate Studies Opportunity Week Oct. 2 to Oct. 5.

"The Inside Track to Grad School," a series of workshops presenting information on new careers, post-graduate studies and strategies to discover personal potential after graduation, will be held noon to 2 p.m. in Pyramid II, third floor of the Student Union.

Panel topics and days are: Tuesday, Oct. 2: "Preparing for Grad School: Choosing your field and program." Topics include testing, financial aid and academic networks. Speakers include Robert Rogers, dean of Graduate Studies and Research; Phillip McGee, director of Ethnic Studies; Bill Paul, SAA coordinator; Jack Yuen, professor of business; Bebe Portillo, professor La Raza Studies; Morris Head, Career Center counselor; and Elizabeth Parent, chairman of American Indian Studies.

Wednesday, Oct. 3: "Making Effective Connections: Your statement of purpose and recommendations." Among the topics are making faculty and student contacts in your program, organizing a resume and the right kind of recommendations. Panelists include Bernice Biggs, President of Academic Senate and English professor; Laura Head, associate professor Black Studies; Larry Foster, associate dean of Graduate Studies; Bob Schmidt, professor of clinical science; Dan Gonzales, assistant professor of Asian-American Studies; Raul Ramirez, associate professor of Journalism; and Rosemary Hurtad, professor of Elementary Education.

Thursday, Oct. 4: the "All Campus Graduate Studies Opportunity Fair," in the Barbary Coast, noon to 2 p.m.

Friday, Oct. 5: "Overview: Making It To, and Through, Grad School." Panelists include Penny Saffold, Associate Provost; Ilda Montoya, AS President; Jacob Terea, Phd. Candidate; David Ellis, associate professor of Mathematics; Bernice Goldstein, professor of Biology; Dan Begonia, associate professor of Asian-American Studies and Retention Coordinator-SAA; Bill Bigler, central advisor of Medical Technology and Gene Royale, director of SAA, among others will discuss overcoming barriers to discrimination and developing professional and academic identity.

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Student Union, Pyramid II: 12 noon - 2 pm

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☆ TUESDAY OCT. 2ND: PREPARING FOR GRAD SCHOOL: CHOOSING YOUR FIELD & PROGRAM

TOPICS INCLUDE: • EXPANDING YOUR OPTIONS: NEW FIELDS, CAREERS, & GRAD PROGRAMS • HOW TO CHECK THEM OUT • HOW GRAD SCHOOL ACTUALLY WORKS (OR NOT) WHAT ADMISSIONS COMMITTEES LOOK FOR • HOW TO PREPARE • TESTING • FINANCIAL AID & OTHER SUPPORT SOURCES • GETTING INSIDE ACADEMIC NETWORKS, AND MORE

PANELISTS: DR. ROBERT ROGERS, DEAN OF GRADUATE STUDIES, KEYNOTE: DR. PHILLIP McGEE, DIRECTOR, ETHNIC STUDIES, DR. BILL PAUL, GRAD COORDINATOR, SAA DR. JACK YUEN, PROF. OF BUSINESS, FEBE PORTILLO (CHICANO), PhD cand., LA RAZA STUDIES, MORRIS HEAD, PhD cand., CAREER CENTER COUNSELOR, DR. ELIZABETH PARENT, AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES.

☆ WEDNESDAY OCT. 3RD: MAKING EFFECTIVE CONNECTIONS: YOUR STATEMENT OF PURPOSE & RECOMMENDATIONS

TOPICS INCLUDE: • SITE VISITS & FACULTY CONTACTS AT TARGET SCHOOLS • ORGANIZING YOUR EXPERIENCE & PRESENTING YOURSELF ON PAPER • ADVICE & FEEDBACK GETTING INSIDE: ACADEMIC & PERSONAL NETWORKS • THE RIGHT KIND OF RECOMMENDATIONS • REALITIES OF ACADEMIC SUBCULTURES • MAKING YOURSELF INTERESTING

PANELISTS: DR. BERNICE BIGGS, PRESIDENT, ACADEMIC SENATE; KEYNOTE: DR. LAURA HEAD, BLACK STUDIES, DR. LARRY FOSTER, ASSOCIATE DEAN, GRADUATE STUDIES, DR. BOB SCHMIDT, CENTER FOR ADV. MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY, DAN GONZALEZ, LL.B., LAW & ASIAN STUDIES, RAUL RAMIREZ, JOURNALISM, DR. ROSEMARY HURTADO, EDUCATION,

☆ FRIDAY OCT. 5TH: OVERVIEW: MAKING IT TO, AND THROUGH, GRAD SCHOOL

TOPICS INCLUDE: • BUILDING SUPPORT NETWORKS & COLLEAGIAL RELATIONS • DEVELOPING PROFESSIONAL & ACADEMIC IDENTITY • DISCOVERING YOUR BEST POTENTIAL YOUR ADVISOR AS CRUCIAL • OVERCOMING BARRIERS TO THE "OUTSIDER": DISCRIMINATION & ISOLATION • GETTING IT TOGETHER & GETTING IN: HOW TO DO IT RIGHT.

PANELISTS: DR. JESSELLYN SAFFOLD, ASSOCIATE PROVOST, KEYNOTE: ILOA MONTOYA, A.S. PRESIDENT, JACOB PEREA, PhD cand., EDUCATION, DR. DAVID ELLIS, MATH. DR. BERNIE GOLDSTEIN, PROF. OF BIOLOGY, DAN BEGONIA, PhD. cand., SAA & ASIAN STUDIES, DR. BILL BIGLER, CENT. FOR ADV. MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY: SF STATE; CONCLUSIONS: GENE ROYALE, PhD cand., DIRECTOR OF STUDENT AFFIRMATIVE ACTION (SAA).

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☆ THURSDAY OCT. 11TH: **Graduate School Day** (UC Consortium)

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT GRAD. WEEK, CONTACT DR. BILL PAUL, SAA GRADUATE COORDINATOR AT SF STATE: 469-1977 or 2810.

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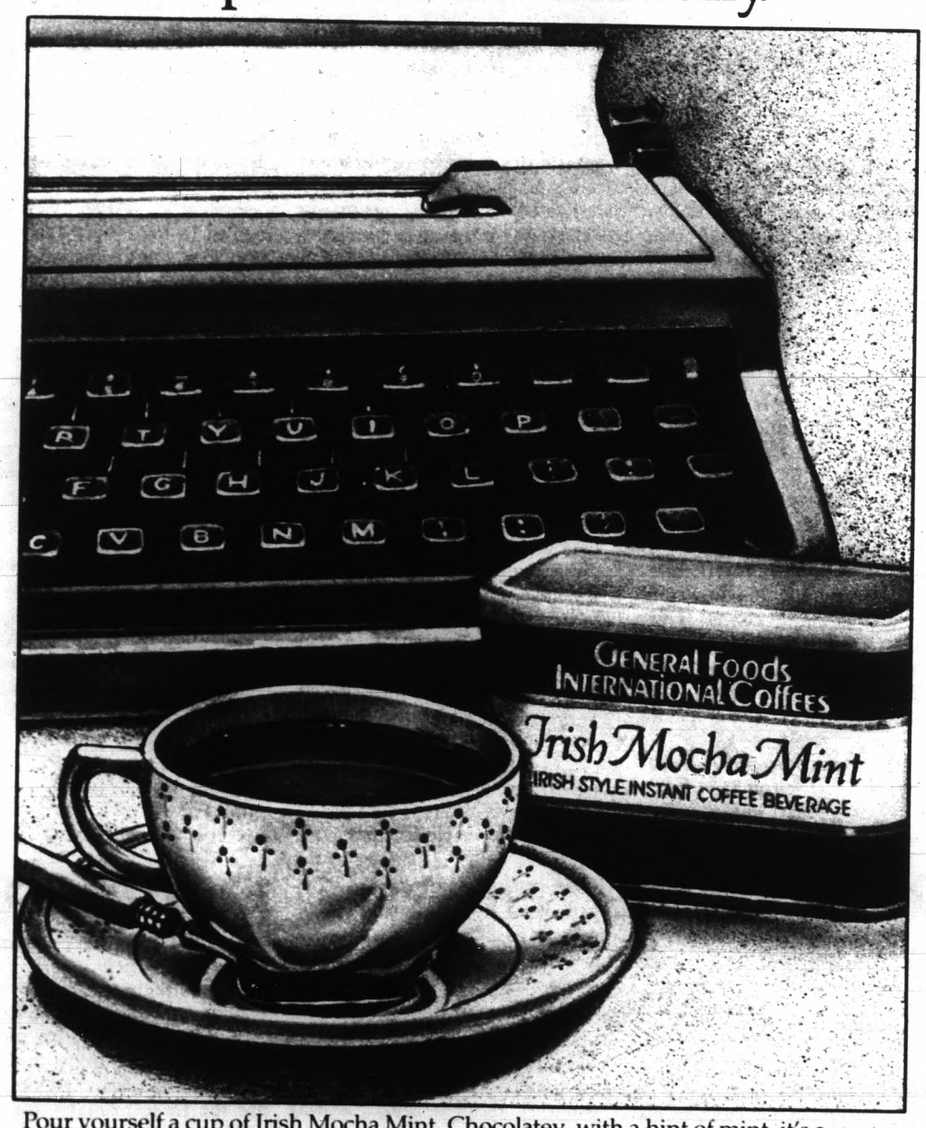

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FBI

Continued from page 1

and illegal investigations into organizations for ideological, rather than criminal intelligence reasons. As a result, the Levi guidelines said the FBI could not investigate an organization or individual that had not committed a crime or showed an intent to commit a crime.

Under the Reagan administration, the criminal standard has been loosened again. It allows FBI field agents to conduct domestic security investigations of organizations with no criminal showing.

Groups that merely "advocate" illegal behavior, such as the nuclear freeze movement which endorses civil disobedience, are subject to intrusive FBI investigations.

Critics charge that FBI investigations of lawful political organizations violate a basic civil liberty — the First Amendment right to free speech.

The Smith guidelines authorize an FBI investigation if an organization advocates force or violence or violation of a federal law, and allow infiltration of such organizations under "compelling circumstances."

The guidelines say that when statements "advocate criminal activity or indicate an apparent intent to engage in crime, particularly crimes of violence, an investigation under these guidelines may be warranted. . ."

Rep. Don Edwards, D-Ca., chairman of the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, said these words mean "the FBI can investigate you if you advocate resistance to the draft or spout Marxist slogans or say you are against nuclear weapons and will blockade a missile factory."

The Levi guidelines required a preliminary investigation, which has been eliminated in the Smith guidelines. A preliminary investigation could be based on less than a "reasonable suspicion" of criminal activity but was limited to 90 days. If agents found criminal activity in that time, a full investigation could be authorized. If not, the investigation would end.

The FBI was prohibited from using undercover informers, wire taps and other intrusive methods of gathering political information in these preliminary investigations.

The new guidelines authorize the FBI to open a full investigation of the political activities of a group or individual, using such extreme methods as infiltration by an informer.

FBI Director William Webster, in San Francisco last week, said the guidelines "do not require commission or imminent commission of a violent act before we can take an interest in a group that is actively advocating violence in this country."

But the FBI has maintained that the issue is merely one of semantics and that the intent of the guidelines has not changed. John Hotis, chief spokesman for the FBI, said, "The new guidelines follow the fundamental concepts of the old guidelines. It's not a major drastic shift in the FBI's direction. There is still a criminal standard."

"We changed the language of the Levi guidelines for conformity," said Hotis. "We tried to make the language as simple as possible and adopted the principle that we're investigating criminal activity."

But according to critics, the meaning has changed.

"They keep saying it hasn't changed," said Jack Briley, chief counsel to Edwards' subcommittee. "The problem is the language doesn't bear that out. You don't need a criminal act to start an investigation. That is clearly a change."

Briley says there is no evidence of investigations being opened under the new guidelines, but the danger lies in how field agents will interpret the rules. Individual agents could read the guidelines in the broadest sense, authorizing intrusive investigations at the slightest indication of criminal intent.

For example, in the past, a group of Marxists engaged in violent rhetoric were protected against government surveillance. Today, that protection is gone. Despite First Amendment guarantees that even such rhetoric is a constitutionally protected form of free speech, the new guidelines may subvert that protection.

Briley said the big question is why the Justice Department would so substantially change the language of the guidelines and continue to say there is no change.

Richard Criley, the ACLU activist, said a clear indiction that the Reagan administration would like to use FBI agents as political informants is President Reagan's comments in 1982 that the nuclear freeze movement is manipulated by agents of the Soviet Union.

But Hotis at the FBI said the agency is not concerned with organizations that protest government policies. He said the primary purpose of the guidelines is to investigate terrorist organizations.

"When the Levi guidelines were in place, we were dealing with organizations that were primarily political. They were not engaged in crime. Today we have a number of organizations that throw bombs. There are more terrorist organizations. The kinds of organizations have changed."

But Webster told the Commonwealth Club last week that domestic terrorism has decreased significantly in the last seven years. In 1977, there were 112 incidents of terrorism in the United States. This year to date there have been six.

Despite Hotis' assurances that the meaning of the guidelines has not changed, he agreed that FBI agents do have more freedom to infiltrate under the new guidelines, depending on the organization. "If you're talking about the Symbionese Liberation Army, yes. If you're talking about organizations that protest government policies, no.

"All our authority can be abused. To say we have more flexibility doesn't mean it's going to be more abused."

As a member of NCARL, which lobbied for many years to have the House Un-American Activities Committee abolished, Richard Criley said he was investigated by the FBI for some 30 years. In his file, requested under the Freedom of Information Act, he found every letter to an editor he ever wrote as well as evidence of illegal wiretaps, burglaries and meetings disrupted by the FBI in its investigations of him and NCARL.

He fears the FBI will take up these activities again using the flexibility of the new guidelines.

"The indications are we are moving back to where we were," he said. William Webster has "a better sense of responsibility" than Hoover, but "the Reagan administration could appoint a zealot like J. Edgar Hoover." Criley said that under the leadership of such a zealot the guidelines could be interpreted to give the agency nearly unlimited power again.

"I've never been charged with anything more serious than a sit-down demonstration or a parking ticket," he said. "But for 30 years I was investigated by the FBI."

Sakharov

Continued from page 1

Soviet information to the CIA in exchange for asylum in the United States.

In 1971, Sakharov defected to the United States, escaping his diplomatic post in Kuwait with the help of the CIA.

Sakharov said Tuesday afternoon that American political and academic leadership have contributed to deteriorating U.S.-Soviet relations in recent years.

"In the United States it has been very fashionable, for the last four years, at least, to blame all terrorist acts that have occurred in the world on the Soviet Union," said Sakharov.

Sakharov blamed a body of science he called "Sovietology" for worsening American-Soviet relations.

"The Sovietologists in this country write studies which are studied by their colleagues who write studies of those studies. . .and then governmental decisions are based on the studies of the studies that are done by some people who happen to speak Russian," he said.

American higher education in the area of Soviet studies is going in the wrong direction, said Sakharov, because "education is on the backburner of American priorities."

Sakharov said the Soviet Union in the 1960s developed awesome capabilities in international communications, "while in the American universities, language studies became a non-compulsory subject."

After his defection in 1971, Sakharov spent more than a year in "debriefing" sessions with the CIA but in 1973, the CIA "dumped" him with a new identity in Southern California.

By working at various jobs while going to school, he was able to earn a Ph.D. in international relations from the University of Southern California in 1979. He resumed his original identity in 1980, following the publication of his autobiography, "High Treason."

"One of the big differences between the American intelligence agencies and their Soviet counterparts," he said Tuesday, "was that Americans prefer to deal with foreigners at the top levels of government."

"This is dictated, in part, by American business interests," he said, "because Americans tend to go to people who sign checks. People who sign checks are not necessarily the ones that can provide accurate information about deterioration in their country.

"When your're talking to people at the top, they're liable to present you with wrong information because they are in business and they don't give a damn about what goes on in their country."

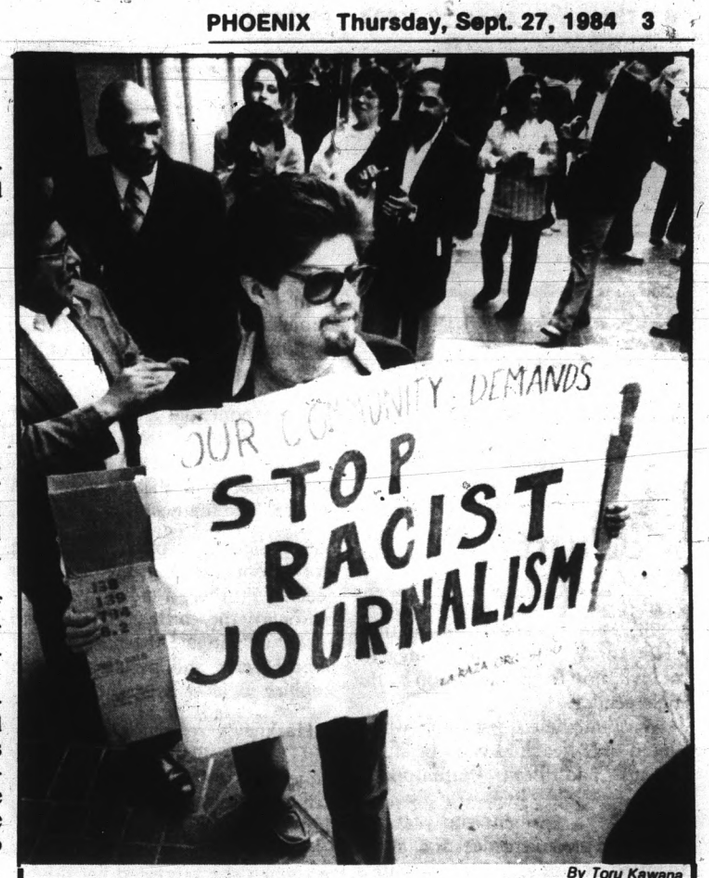
Sakharov said during his 32-minute speech that the U.S. perception of KGB-sponsored terrorism abroad blocks American-Soviet cooperation.

"The KGB and the Soviet Union are not interested in supporting groups that are not organized and that have no future to establish a broad base," he said. "They would tend to support some other group which has more realistic tendencies. . .than a bunch of martyrs who would demolish the American Embassy."

With American interests overseas increasing, said Sakharov, the protection of our citizens abroad often comes into conflict with the Soviet support of national liberation movements.

And Americans have a habit of making a target of themselves, he said.

"We talk about terrorism a lot, but we do not do things to avoid terrorism," he said.



By Toru Kawana

Armando Dennys, former SF State La Raza president, attended a demonstration in front of the San Francisco Chronicle last Thursday protesting the Chronicle's coverage of the 24th Street fair Sept. 16. The Hispanic community was angered by two articles the Chronicle ran on Sept. 17 and 18 about a brawl that happened after the fair. They reported that 50 people were arrested without mentioning that only 14 had actually been charged. The articles made it appear the violence was a direct result of the street fair, according to Bernie Gonzales, president of the 24th Street Merchant's Association.

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Opinion

Letters

Phoenix welcomes letters from students, faculty and staff. All letters should be typewritten, double-spaced and 200 words or less. Letters must be signed.

Kidstuff

Editor,

Elizabeth Hackney's column title, "Not for Women Only," suggests an invitation for participation by the male gender.

My immediate question is, where would a 22-year-old coed be if her parents had been "infantphobiacs?"

Ponder a moment the years of sacrifice, inconvenience and sweat required of human parents to raise a baby to the point where she can enter college.

What profound knowledge must lie behind such a generality as, "Encouraging procreation is a habit of approval we acquire..."?

I always thought there were whole schools of human endeavor dedicated to understanding the depth and complexity of the human experience.

Only a momentary glance to the animal kingdom should suffice to convince us that maternal and paternal instincts run deep in nature. Man and womankind are yet still in and of nature, are we not?

There are credible scholars who point out that the Malthusian doomsday script of an earth covered by humans, like ants on an anthill, isn't necessarily so.

The exponential growth factor of germs in a culture isn't the same as mankind on the earth, unless you want to see yourself as a germ in a culture. The mathematics are valid, but application is problematic. The world population's growth rate may decline. Further, a more just distribution of the earth's riches would go far to mitigate the hardships of poor parents and perhaps help to stabilize societies as a whole.

Hackney's reference to NAOP, ZPG and the like tells us that she is subject, also, to pressure to be "childfree" — as if children were a disease to be avoided.

Essayist Hackney is clearly correct when she expressed her doubts as to knowing whether a decision may not be, "what she really wants at all."

By that logic, a choice not to have children may also *not* be what she really wants either. The essence of her statement seems to me an expression of her conundrum regarding motherhood.

I sympathize as much as possible from my position. Personally, I feel that looking inward to one's deeper values and feelings is indispensible if we hope to reach a philosophy consistent with a true nature, free from undue manipulation by outside forces.

Mike Ayers
President, Newman Club

Teamwork

Editor,

I was very impressed by the Phoenix opinion page of the Sept. 13 edition. The Reagan cartoon was funny, relevant and correct. The "Apartheid nix" editorial raised the always-important issue of social responsibility. We can influence South Africa's policies if we apply enough pressure in as many ways as possible. But the main commendation I wish to give is for the treatment of the issues of voter thought and apathy.

The Rigdon article brings out two important points: 1) We must consider what facts are relevant to the voting decision — Ferraro's record on real estate issues speaks for itself; she has not voted in her husband's business interest. And what does *his* conservatorship have to do with *her* campaign? 2) Voters need to look through the marketing images and focus on issues relevant to themselves. I admit Ronnie projects a good "image," but please look at his foreign policy and lack of concern for the national debt, which incidentally is $4,000 per citizen.

David Finnigan's article voices my biggest fear — that Democrats and others who want to run Reagan out of power will sit on their behinds and elect him by not voting. We can do it. Reagan can and will lose. As a member of Students Against Reagan (STAR), I'm going to help insure that he retires.

The editor's page covers a lot of ground on student apathy and deserves close reading. I would also like to thank Ms. Hackney and Ms. Irwin for their respective articles, both well done. What a team!

Rich Sayers

No Youth

Editor,

One of the servings you listed on your menu of clubs at SF State is like those little, putrid, crusty "edibles" at the D.C.'s salad bar; interesting to examine, but I wouldn't want to taste it. The club I'm talking about is the Marxist "Spartacus Youth League."

Wait! This isn't going to be a McCarthyistic plea to ban communism. Instead, I say Spartacus not only has a constitutional right to exist, but should remain. It serves an ironic purpose.

By observing Spartacus' unethical techniques, hypocritical rhetoric and cynical attitude, we can learn a lot.

We can learn how Spartacus misrepresents itself by capitalizing on genuine concerns (Reaganomics, peace, etc.) when it really wants one thing: the violent overthrow of our government.

We can learn that the Bill of Rights is still intact. Freedom of expression is guaranteed even for those who would *love* to remove the rights that we hold sacred.

Listen to a Spartan and you'll learn that the ingredients which activate a citizen of a free country to pursue Marxism, and, as you reported the president of Spartacus to say, "the unconditional military defense of the Soviet Union," are cynicism, ignorance and a warped mind.

Alan Cyrlin

Rapists

Editor,

Two pieces in the Sept. 20 Phoenix, side by side, moved me deeply; "The Long Year After Sexual Assault" and Phillip Epps' editorial on the trillion-dollar military budget. Did readers realize that both dealt with rape?

The first focused on the excruciating aftermath of rape committed on a female student by a friendly, charming, manipulative young man. Epps' column describes lucidly the rape of an entire country by a few people whose chief spokesperson is a friendly, charming, manipulative old man.

Together, the writers communicate eloquently that injustice at both interpersonal and societal levels is intolerable. No rational person should continue to tolerate either.

M. D'Angeli
Professor, Social Work Education

No penalty

Editor,

As a current student at SF State and former staff member of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors I feel compelled to comment on K. Bolton's Sept. 13 letter.

Bolton's position is that students who don't register with Selective Service, and therefore don't qualify for federal financial aid, are not unfairly penalized. Bolton asks, to quote from the letter, "If you, as applicants, can't support the government, why should the government support you?"

The issue is not as simple as Bolton would make it. For three years I provided information and support to registration-age men on their opinions regarding the Selective Service law. Many non-registrants, it is true, do not support the U.S. government. However, there are many non-registrants who do support it, and feel great conflict when they must, in good conscience, break one of its laws.

A university is an institution which should teach us to question our values, and quite possibly change them. Nothing can do this better than a diverse campus population, and non-registrants have a significant perspective that should not be silenced.

Lisa Price

CLASSIFIEDS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DESIGNER KATHLEEN MASSONI will discuss career opportunities in interior design field. Thursday 9/27/84, 17 pm. $2.00 non-ASID members. ED 334.

LEARNING DISABLED? We have advising/counseling services for you, and other students with disabilities. Call x2206, Special Services, NAd 255.

Attn: Re-entry Students! Come together for support and to share experiences, Wednesday and Thursday, noon. OAd 212. Bring your lunch.

Volunteer. ESL tutors needed in Chinatown, T/Th, 6-9, starting end of October. Call 982-0615 for more info.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS must register each year. Forms are available in NAd 356. Student Activities Office.

Financial Aid Students: Attend "Your Rights and Responsibilities" workshop. Scheduled on Wednesday, Oct. 3rd, 3:00 pm. Location: SU B114.

ART GALLERY RECEPTION for photographer Martin Cox's exhibit of B&W's of Europe (with soundtracks) Tuesday, Oct. 2, 5-7 pm, downstairs, SU.
NEW WAVERS look, see, smell Live Music. SLANTSTEP...tonight! Q: Time? Where is? A: 5-7 pm in the Depot. FREE!

Want watch BIG FOOTBALL? Big, big TV. Watch Cincinnati. Eat. Drink. Watch Pittsburg. Go to Depot Monday Night, 6:00. FREE!

TO AYN RAND fans. I'm assessing the possibilities of a club and events. Call Jeff 673-6338 after 6 pm, Tues., Weds.

AS Perf. Arts presents "EDUCATING RITA" today and Friday at 4 pm and 7 pm in the Barbary. $2.00/stu., $2.50/gen.

THE NEXT free Air Force officer test for ROTC entry is Saturday, Oct. 13. Visit Psy. 115 or call 469-1191.

OPEN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: Register and pay fees before 7 pm. Today in the Office of Extended Ed, NAd 153.

Baptist Student Union weekly fellowships in Union B112 at 2 pm. Prayers, praises, and topical discussions! Call x3980 for more info.

"GIANTS: Marketing of a Baseball Team" by Mr. Dale Kaetzel, Weds. Oct. 3, 5:30 pm, B114, SU. Sponsored by Delta Sigma Pi.

Phi Sigma Sigma Alumniaes sponsoring a Roaring 20's dancing evening. 9/29, 8:00 pm, $7.00 per person. Kinghts of Columbus Hall, SF.

The Marketing Club will hold a PIZZA Party on Oct. 3 for all members joining before Sept. 30. Call Greg, 991-3314 for information.

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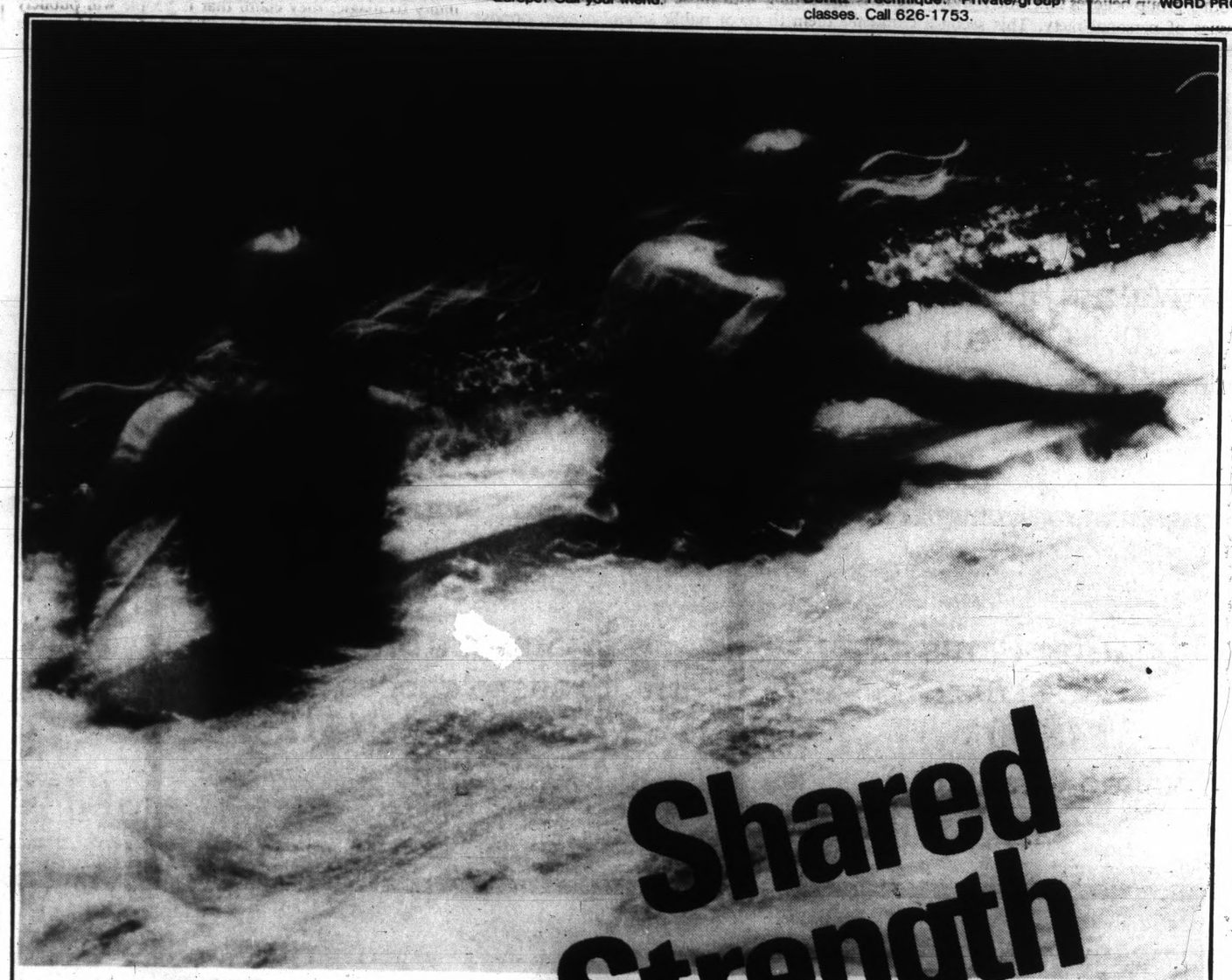

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Opinion

Editorial

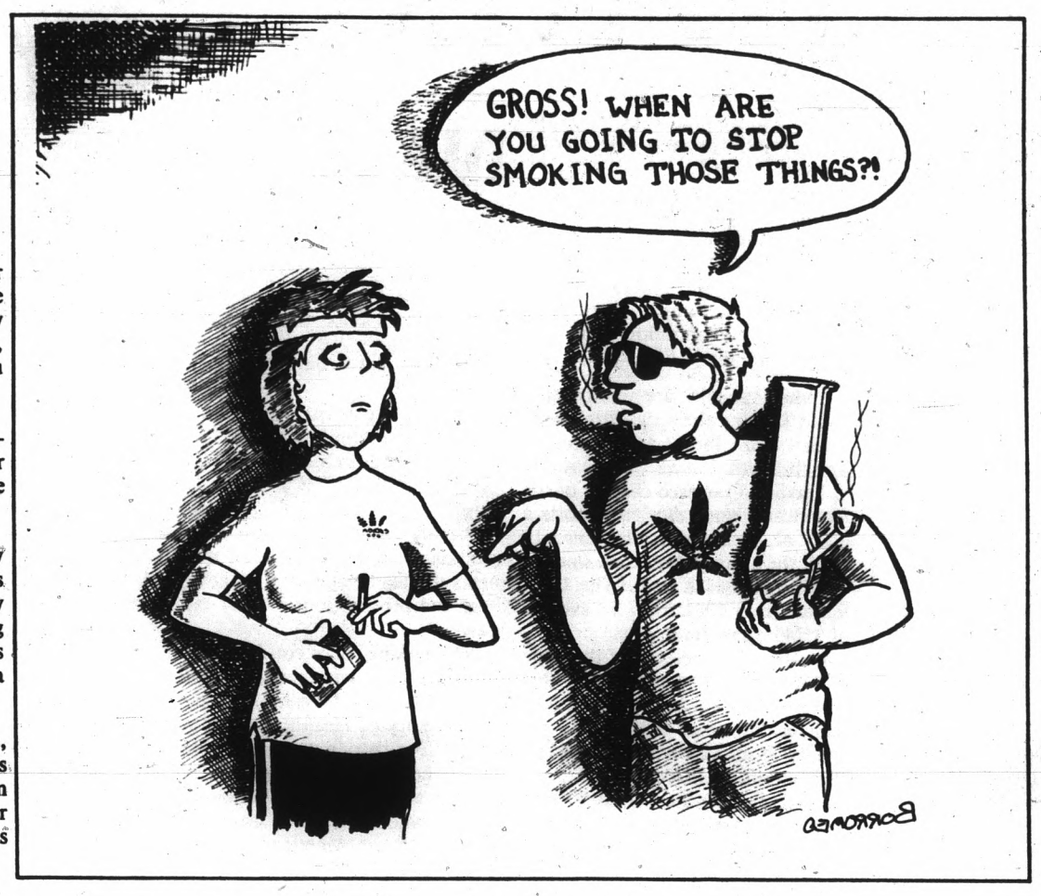
Free drugs or drug free

Freedom of expression in San Francisco is as popular an attraction as Lombard Street and the Golden Gate Bridge. Nowhere in the world — except perhaps New York or Amsterdam — is the emphasis on who you are, what you look like, what you think about and what you do with your body, less important than in The City.

One facet of freedom of expression — or lack of expression, depending on your perspective — is the use or abuse of drugs. And to what extent this should be allowed is a question we all face as public citizens.

The decision to use or abuse drugs should be entirely personal, one argument runs. Responsible adults should be free to make their own choices. Others say the "victimless crimes" of drug possession and drug abuse are not really victimless at all. They put forth as evidence many people for whom drug use was less a responsible choice then a destructive end.

Phoenix recognizes the merits of both arguments, and can offer no simple answers. What we can offer is the hope that in arriving at the proper balance between individual freedoms and authority of the state, neither the welfare of San Franciscans nor the special freedoms enjoyed here will be entirely forgotten.



Fundamentalism: To the right of God?

Rev. Alan Dick, Associate Director for Program, Ecumenical House.

The recent involvement of the Religious Right in the political sphere tells us more about democracy and human nature than it does about religion. The question as to whether or not the church should be involved in politics comes thousands of years too late. When Moses led the Hebrew slaves out of Egypt, when Jesus proclaimed good news to the poor, when Gandhi walked to the sea for salt, and when Dorothy Day formed the Catholic Worker movement — these were political acts.

Traditionally there have been two views within the religious community regarding direct political activity. One group believes that God is intimately and ultimately concerned with issues of justice and peace. These people were involved in the abolition of slavery, the civil rights movement, the anti-nuclear movement and many others. The other group believes that God is more concerned with issues of personal piety. This second group has been traditionally opposed to church involvement in politics.

But since the early 1970s there has been a growing number of fundamentalist Christians who have worked together to support particular candidates and issues. As a member of the group of Christians who believe that God hears the cry of the poor, the oppressed and the peacemakers, I must admit to being embarrassed and frightened by the change in activity of the Religious Right.

And though I do not want to start playing a "we-they" game with the fundamentalists, I do feel a need to criticize their conception of God as it is revealed in their policies and strategies. And though I must defend their right to engage in the political process I have to ask certain questions as I try to understand what the heaven is going on with all of this religious revivalism.

Reinhold Niebuhr, a theologian, had something to say to this issue. "The sad experiences of Christian history show how human pride and spiritual arrogance rise to new heights precisely at the point where the claims of sanctity are made without due qualification." In other words, though people must act out of their beliefs and values, there arises a great danger when people claim that their faith statements are indeed fact statements.

And so with humility I would like to suggest what I think is happening with those people who believe that God calls them to favor public school prayer, oppose abortion, favor increased military spending and equate economic success with grace.

No one can deny that the world is changing. It seems that every aspect of our lives is turning upside-down. Even the Chicago Cubs are in line to win the World Series. The nuclear family is not the basic household unit, and ideas of sexuality are changing. We are moving from a product-based society to a service-based society. And amid all this change, basic confidence in ourselves as a nation was demoralized with Vietnam and Watergate. The question and the challenge we now face is how are we going to respond to the changes?

I have come to the opinion that the Religious Right is reacting to the changing present and the unknown future with fear and denial. Their despairing view of the future causes them to recreate the past. They long for a time when America was in control of itself and the world. They wish that America was a homogeneous society where everyone believed in one thing; one view of God, one measure of prosperity and one way to be saved. Basically they want control over a society that is presently too full of ambiguity.

Though I do not doubt the sincerity with which some fundamentalists hold on to their opinions, I do question the integrity of those who believe that their piety will control the will of God. At this point they reduce spirituality to magic; they claim that if people will publicly pray in school, then God will look favorably upon them. The desire to control their lives causes them to make claims which are out of their control: the will of God.

As the following quote from Robert McAfee Brown suggests, this attitude reveals a most profound lack of trust in God. "The only consistent thesis of the Religious Right seems to be, 'Yes, we can trust God to save us miraculously, if we turn back to Him. But just to be on the safe side, let's arm ourselves to the teeth.'"

PHOENIX

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Not For Women Only

By Elizabeth Hackney

The establishment of the Women's Center on campus was one of the hard-won objectives of the student strike at SF State in 1968. With such a politically active beginning, I would expect the Center to be teeming with women, all of them working to end some of the paradoxes that exist for women on campus. Instead, the Center is strangely apolitical, remaining a referral facility. The Center also sponsors speakers who come to SF State to speak on women's issues. But this is not enough. As a student-sponsored service, the Women's Center could do even more for women students on campus.

The Women's Center is a logical place for student mothers to turn to for organization and political representation in expanding the childcare facilities on campus. Right now the common platitude given to student mothers is that they should put their child on the waiting list as soon as they know they are pregnant, and by the time the child is old enough for childcare, the Center *might* have a space for the child.

Another childcare-related issue that the Women's Center could help student mothers with is emergency babysitting service. Student mothers could trade off sitting with other mothers' children so that when a day comes when they have an exam and their children are sick, they can call up the emergency babysitting service and get a sitter on short notice, allowing them to take the exam.

In addition to offering "rap" groups for women to get together and discuss common experiences they've had on specific issues, the Women's Center could have workshops for women on setting career goals and moving forward in jobs that are highly competitive. Too many ambitious women are relying on existing models for moving up the corporate ladder and either drop out or blame themselves when they can't figure out the "game plan" in the office.

I think the Women's Center would be the best place to start putting together a student committee to investigate whether the two campus officers who look into sexual harassment complaints are really helping women with the right action.

An article in the September 18 issue of the *Golden Gater* implied that a sexual harassment officer not only brushed off the seriousness of one victim's experience, but issued a lukewarm warning to the harasser. Because women students are the most likely victims of sexual harassment on the campus, they should band together to deal with the problems.

The Women's Center is the only place on campus where women meet together consistently to organize for one another's benefit. We've got the office space, we've got the dedicated volunteers, we even have the information on other women's organizations that can help the Center with moral and financial support. Now all we need is the action.

editor-at-large phillip epps

A predicted Reagan landslide in November may boost a hedging Congress and spawn popular support for long-term escalation of U.S. military might in Central America.

What remains to be seen, in light of the Grenada invasion, is just how committed the U.S. government under Reagan will be in pursuing its anti-communist program in the area.

Will there be a full-scale invasion of Nicaragua, as some fear, or will counter-insurgency through the "back door" continue to be official American policy in the region?

As an observer of Sandinism, the participative socialism of Nicaragua, I feel obliged to report a recent escalation of military force on behalf of the Nicaraguan government. The Sandinistas, as reported in a recent San Francisco Chronicle story, may be receiving an undisclosed number of MIG-21s from the Soviet Union by early 1985. Whether this is a valid story or not is beside the point.

The idea of bringing heavy weapons into a basically localized struggle — except for U.S. air support, incendiary bombs and napalm to the Contras — is that the implication does not look good for anybody involved.

As stated by a State Department official in the article, the move would constitute a "serious development which would alter the balance of power" in the region. For once, the State Department made a true statement, however obvious.

Because of Nicaragua's past relationship with the United States and its "strategic" location, the Sandinistas are not the arch-enemy and security risk of the United States that Reagan so loudly shouts. That is, not yet.

What *may* happen is a "Cubanization" of Nicaragua and a very good chance of increased bloodshed, the use of larger arms, and all-out war with the Soviet Union.

The Sandinistas would lose out in gaining superior weapons by uping the ante and playing with higher stakes, forcing the United States to bring out its heavier arms. The Soviet Union risks further global tension and a lessening of the chances of much-needed talks with the West. Other Central American countries risk losing desired autonomy because the United States would have to respond with more tangible repression.

But what needs to be considered is why the Nicaraguans might need the weapons in the first place.

Sen. Jim Sasser, D-Tenn., said the Reagan administration may have "acted in a cavalier and irresponsible manner" by selling three jets equipped with rockets to CIA-supported Nicaraguans fighting the Sandinistas from Honduras. Simple addition is needed to realize that more and more arms from both superpowers equal one thing: escalation of the war and more civilian deaths.

The basis for understanding how Cubanization could come about *again* is a complex process. It stems from "developing" countries desiring economic autonomy, especially from the United States in the case of Latin America, and the superpower's proven ignorance of indigenous development. Also, the major powers' refusal to acknowledge the radical change historically from dependence to autonomy.

In Cuba's and Nicaragua's post-revolutionary periods, independence movements requested serious help from the most logical, nearest and capable neighbor: the United States. Economic and security-related aid was flatly denied, with the exception of the Carter administration's unusual aid to Nicaragua shortly after Somoza was overthrown. Like Cuba before it, aid was eventually turned down and a policy of embargo and "quarantine" became the standard in relations.

Much, much more needs to be said here, but the essence of the crises in Central America must be viewed in terms of promoting peace. No solution can be found by enlarging the military engagement there. The Reagan administration should give the Contadora group's advice on ending strife a more concerted look. North Americans should be supporting those members of Congress who express dismay with the way events are turning.

If there is not a decisive change in how the United States deals with our very close neighbors, we are pledging ourselves to years of problems and billions in reparations.

THE RETURN OF RALPH
?!?!!!!!
?!!!?
HEY LOOKY! RALPH'S FLYING!
CHIRP?
THE BEWILDERED EARTHLINGS LOOK ON IN AMAZEMENT AS RALPH ASCENDS INTO A MYSTERIOUS CLOUD FORMATION. LITTLE DID THEY KNOW THAT...
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GREETINGS, YOUR HIGHNESS. I TRUST THAT YOU HAVE BEEN WELL...
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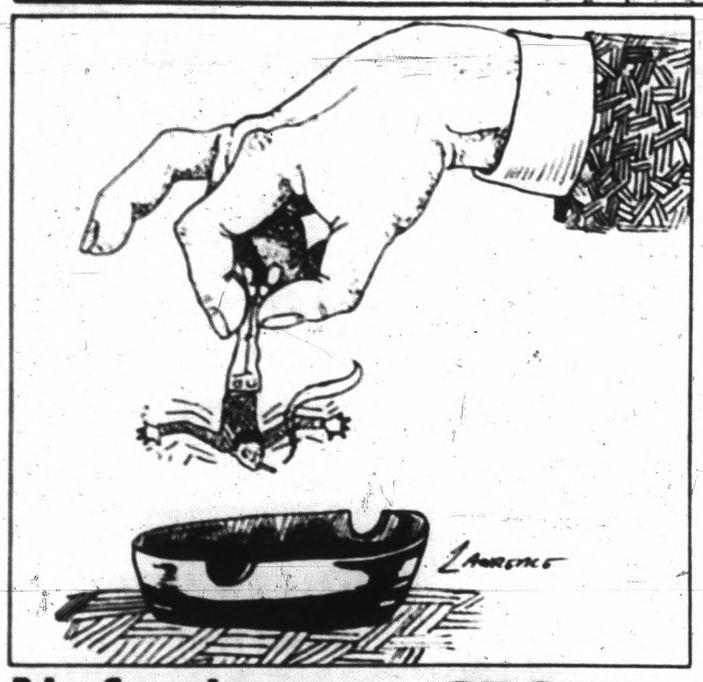


No fuming over SF State non-smoking policy

By Debi Cicibrk

The national trend to snuff out cigarettes reached SF State in May 1983 with the enactment of smoking policy. Smokers and non-smokers seem to have easily adjusted to the new restrictions, which ban smoking in public assembly rooms such as classrooms, gyms, theaters and auditoriums.

"People are becoming more aware of non-smokers rights," said Bettye Roos, administrative assistant for the Academic Senate.

Roos will not let anyone smoke in her office.

"I remember one woman who wanted a job was a smoker," she said. "I told her I'd love to hire her, but I didn't want smoking in the office. I hired her and she doesn't smoke. There was no resentment."

Jerrold Jayne, a chemistry professor, said he was "strongly in favor of Proposition P," a San Francisco ordinance passed in November 1983 that restricted smoking in the workplace. "It's hard to breathe with smoke around," he said.

Bobbi Bennett, a physical education instructor and said she has no quarrel with the SF State smoking policy.

"Normally, if people work together they'll do well to accomodate each other," she said.

Another faculty member pleased with the policy is psychology professor Hyman Silver.

"I don't like to be subjected to smoke in the hallways or classrooms. I can remember when most people at meetings were smoking. It doesn't happen anymore," he said.

Silver compared quitting smoking with being in a relationship.

"When you have a meaningful relationship and you lose it, you experience a grief period." A person addicted to smoking experiences the same emotion when he tries to quit smoking, he said.

Silver said society's view of smoking has changed.

"Smoking used to be the 'in thing,'" he said. "Now it is looked down upon as part ignorance."

Students on campus have mixed views about Proposition P and SF State's smoking policy.

"Most people are pretty nice about keeping their cigarettes away from your face," said student Robyn Smith.

The San Francisco chapter of the American Cancer Society reports a national decrease in smoking. In 1972, the average American smoked 4,043 cigarettes a year. The latest figures from 1982 show an average of 3,746 cigarettes a year.

In 1967 41.9 percent of the male population was smoking. In 1980 that dropped to 36.7 percent. The number of women smokers has decreased from 32 percent in 1976 to 28.9 percent in 1980.

"Gallup polls show that 90 percent of smokers quit for health reasons," said Helen Jones of the American Cancer Society.

Jones added, "The carbon monoxide in sidestream smoke can affect the non-smoker." It can cause difficulty in breathing among those who suffer chronic heart or lung disease, change in heartbeat and pulse rate of a fetus and watery eyes and scratchy throats."

For women and men who want to kick the habit, the Student Health Center offers a Freedom From Smoking program that will start its fourth year this October. The program is instructed by Health Educator Jim Perkins and is based on an American Lung Association program. It begins Monday at 2 p.m. and costs $7.50. Perkins uses relaxation techniques and smoker education. For further information call Perkins at 469-1251.

The American Cancer society will begin a six-session program Tuesday that costs $27.50. For further information, call 673-7979.

New low in getting high

By John Alt

"No, I've never tried it. It's a waste of time."

"I smoke it once in a while at parties, but I would never buy it."

"I like alcohol better. The majority of my friends use it, though."

"Sure. (I use it for) recreation. It's sorta standard. It's kinda like drinking a beer."

"When I was in high school I used to get high, but I just got tired of it. If I smoke it now it puts me to sleep."

The above comments are from SF State students questioned about their use of marijuana. Their comments seemed to support the findings of several government and private studies about the social use of marijuana.

Pot smoking, once considered an act of rebellion, is becoming more and more conventional.

"Marijuana and Health," a report to Congress from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in 1982, stated, "Nearly one-quarter of the total American population has used the drug, representing a 30-fold increase in use over the past 20 years. Approximately half of those who try the drug once go on to use it again."

Though more Americans are trying marijuana, patterns of usage have changed, largely along age lines, according to Dr. Joe Reilly of Marijuana Intensive, a drug counseling agency founded seven years ago to treat people having problems with marijuana.

Reilly said the use of marijuana has increased among 13-to 24-year-olds. but declined among 25-to 40-year-olds.

Reilly attributes the decline in pot smoking among the older age group to a loss of novelty after five to 10 years of use and to a concern for success.

"People of college age are becoming hungry for success and they are finding marijuana interferes with them performing at their maximum potential," he said.

The Marijuana and Health report agreed. "Acute intoxication with marijuana interferes with mental functioning; learning and thinking are impaired. It is a marked impediment to classroom performance."

Reilly said concerned students are not necessarily giving up pot for their grades and future careers. Instead, people are curtailing their use to weekends and special occasions so as not to interfere with school.

Some instructors at SF State agree that students are not showing up high for class and none questioned could think of a recent instance of a student being high in class.

Sherri Cavan, a psychology professor, can remember when times were a little different.

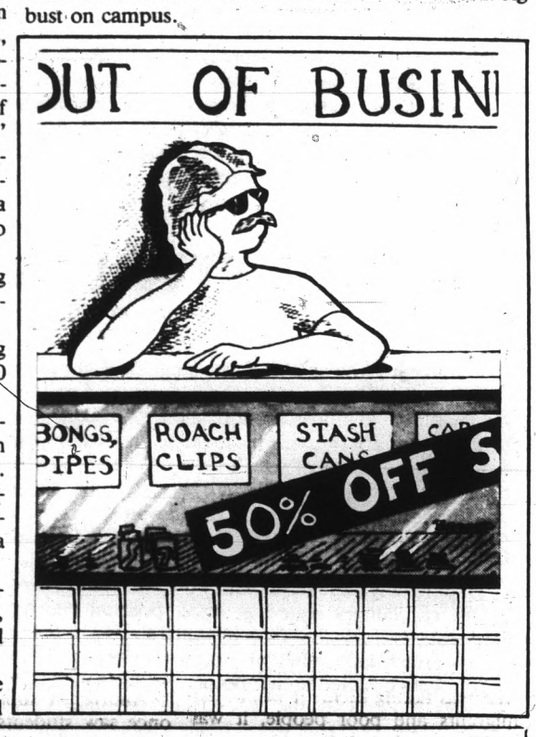
"In the late 1960s or early 1970s people would smoke it in lecture class. That was when smoking (cigarettes) was allowed in class."

She thinks students at the time were interested in testing to see how much they could get away with.

"I think people and students are more conservative now," she said.

Acting Lt. Kim Wible of the campus Department of Public Safety said marijuana "is not a problem on this campus."

Though vague about exact figures, Wible said there had been no more than "a couple citations" in the last year for possession of less than an ounce of marijuana and she couldn't remember the last time there was a big bust on campus.



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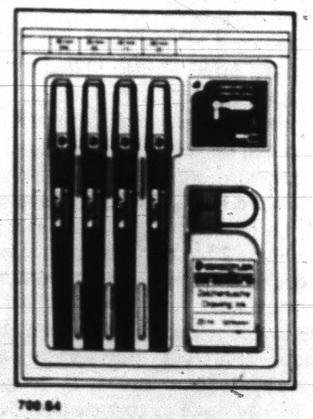
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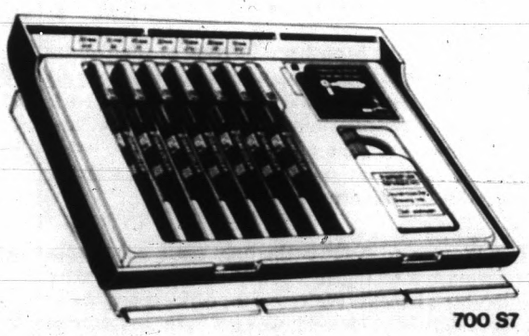
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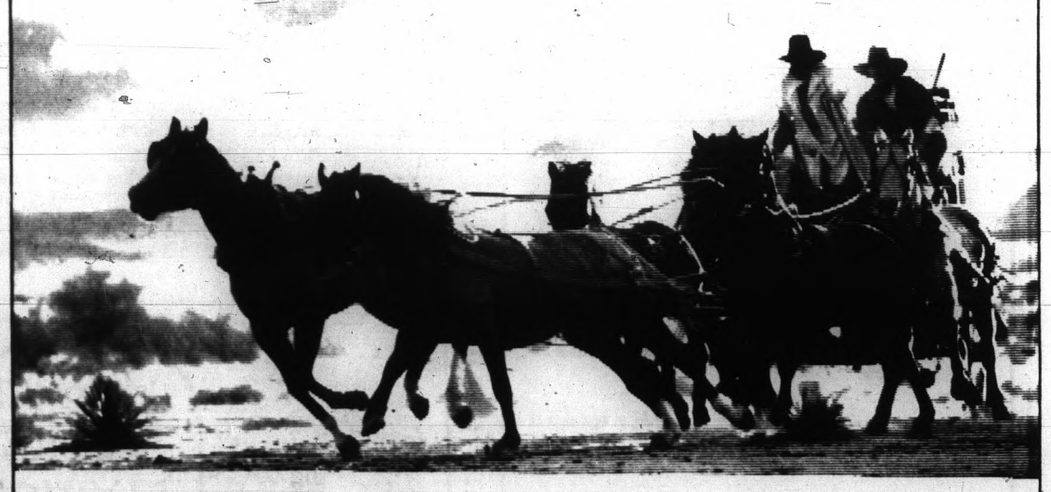


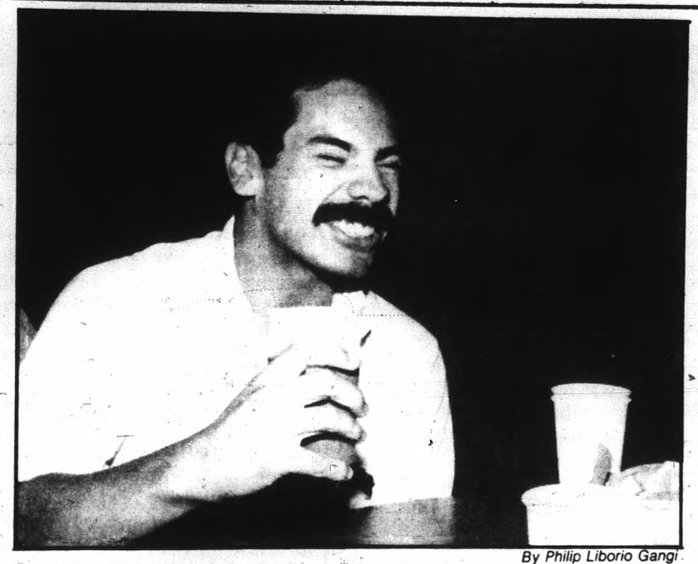
Focus On...

This week, Phoenix focuses on drugs and alcohol at SF State and other college campuses.

We believe this is of importance and interest to college students because, typically, they're the class most associated with abuse of and experimentation with drugs and alcohol.

The Phoenix does not mean to imply that all college students use recreational drugs or drink alcohol to cope with the pressures of studies and tight schedules.

Besides these pages, the focus continues on page 15 with a story on drugs and athletics.



By Philip Liborio Gangi

Student Raymond Perez enjoys a beer.

Center aids drug abusers

By Elizabeth White

The pressure is on. You studied all night and are exhausted, and your test is at 8 a.m. Wearily, you drag yourself out of bed. You must be awake and sharp for this test. You decide to take that pill you've been saving that your friend said would "keep you awake."

After the test, your nervousness has increased. Your heart races, ears ring and knees weaken. You realize the pill is having a bad affect on you. You are frightened. What can you do?

The Student Health Center has emergency facilities to help students in this and similar situations.

"We are equipped to handle drug and overdose emergencies of illicit or prescription drugs," said Dr. Rouben Akka, associate medical director of the Health Center.

"We have medication to bring blood pressure up or down and equipment to wash the stomach . . . whatever is necessary."

The Health Center is not equipped to handle any long-term care.

"Once the patient is stable, we have a friend drive them or find means to take them to a hospital if they require more observation," said Akka.

Akka said an overdose patient or someone having problems with drugs would be referred to the Health Centers' Psychological Services for counseling or to one of the local crisis centers.

Dr. Jim Perkins, health educator of the Health Center, said it is his job to evaluate patients to decide the best route for them to take, depending upon their particular problem.

Akka said one overdose a month is more than they expect and last year Akka recalls only three or four.

Does this mean that there isn't a real drug problem on campus?

"There are more than we see," said Akka. He believes the majority of people seeking help for drug abuse go to the Haight-Ashbury Clinic because it is well-known for its services.

Four anonymous students agreed that students of the 1980s are not abusing drugs. They are using them in moderation, are aware of the effects, and "can handle" them.

Akka stressed that all of the Health Center's services are confidential, adding, "We are not law enforcement officers; we are doctors."

Registered Nurse Trish Hanes of the University of California Medical Center said the counseling program and emergency facilities at SF State's Health Center are adequate to fit the needs of students.

"In this city, with paramedics so good and hospitals so close, it wouldn't be cost effective for the Health Center to buy expensive machines that they may never use or just use once or twice," she said.

Drugs——

Continued from page 1

maybe you're not seeing a lot of drug cases because (the campus) doesn't have a facility set up to deal with the problem."

Dr. Rouben Akka, assistant director of the Health Center, disagreed.

"We don't have facilities on campus because we don't perceive there being a real problem with drugs," he said. "Besides, there are a number of well-known drug-treatment centers in the area."

Akka said no state colleges have drug treatment centers, though some University of California campuses have alcohol-abuse clinics.

"Drug problems are cyclical," Inaba said. "There was heavy cocaine use in the mid-1800s and a lot of opiate use in the late-1800s.

"The reason drugs became more visible in the 1960s was because of who was taking them. It wasn't immigrants and poor people, it was middle-class kids," he said.

Sgt. James Farrell of the San Francisco Police Department said looser drug laws helped increase drug acceptance.

"Pot is very accessible today," Farrell said, "but it used to be a felony to possess it, regardless of the amount. California's present law, which states possession of under one ounce is a misdemeanor, is a big step in increasing public acceptance," he said.

San Francisco's arrest statistics show how common drugs have become in the last 20 years.

In 1960, arrests on drug offenses totaled 660. By 1968, the figure had jumped to 4,237, and the total for 1983 was 7,209.

According to Inaba, drugs are now so prevalent that it is almost impossible for police to control the quantities being brought into the country.

"There are so many drugs coming into this country that most law enforcement agencies are saying 'we can't stop it.' They're letting dealers adopt a laissez faire attitude," he said.

"Drugs are turning out to be one of the last goods where pure capitalism is still in effect," he said.

Bob Cox, public relations director for the Drug Enforcement Agency's San Francisco office, said he isn't turning a blind eye, but there is little he can do.

"We're not giving up," Cox said. "Drug smuggling is still illegal and someone has to try to stop it, but the problems we have can't be solved just by law enforcement. We won't see the end of this problem until society changes."

Beer fears fall flat

By Brian Giglio

You've seen it before: "Sarah T: Portrait of a teenage alcoholic." Drunk at home, drunk at work and drunk at school, her academic career and future drift away.

But at SF State, many students, faculty and staff see the sale of alcohol on campus as "relatively harmless."

"I have no objections," said Arthur Cunningham, dean of the School of Business.

"Students are at the proper age to decide for themselves. If students get intoxicated and go to class, throw them out."

And professors? "Throw them out, too."

In a random survey at the Metro, a cafe serving beer and wine at the Student Union, less than half the perspiring glasses crowding the tabletops contained beer.

Andria Rothman said she only once saw students become boisterous in her year of employment at the Metro.

"There was one particular group that we actually ended up throwing out," she said. The group, which consisted mostly of men, "were harrasing a lot of women."

That was two semesters ago.

Rothman's manager, Donna Johnson, a five-year veteran at The Metro and the Union Depot, said she has never seen anyone become disorderly.

"It's been a very positive experience," said Johnston, "precisely the kind of place for gathering."

Johnson said the Metro and Union Depot were opened at students' request.

At UC Berkeley, facilities that serve alcohol include the Faculty Club, the Women's Faculty Club, and The Bear's Lair.

The Berkeley campus has had instances of public drunkenness, according to Lynn Atwood, public information writer.

"The only problem is that there is really no way to tell whether the students got the alcohol at The Bear's Lair or a nearby liquor store," he said.

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Student Union - Room B-132

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For more information on the duties and responsibilities of this position, please call Sheryl Derdowski at 469-1044, on Mondays, Tuesdays, or Thursdays (or leave a message).

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Nicaraguan predicts U.S. attack

By Greg Baisden

The Reagan administration does not care about democracy in Nicaragua and is planning for military intervention in Central America, according to Senior Advisor Francisco Campbell of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, D.C.

In an exclusive interview Monday at the San Francisco Press Club, Campbell said the Reagan administration "definitely" plans to invade Nicaragua.

"If you see the continuing, so-called naval exercise along our coast, the continuing arming of the counter-revolutionary groups, the building of bases in Honduran territory and the warlike rhetoric of high officials in the administration, everything points to an eventual, direct United States military intervention in Central America," Campbell said.

"That is an eventuality which would be painful for the people of Central America, but also to the people of the United States," said Campbell, "because it would trigger a regional war, a Vietnam-like situation in the heart of the American continent."

Campbell came to San Francisco three days after another Nicaraguan was kept from entering the United States. Danilo Aguirre was scheduled to speak at SF State last Friday but was unable to get a visa to enter the country. Aguirre is the associate editor of Nicaragua's Nuevo Diario newspaper and a member of the Sandinista front.

Just a few hours before Campbell spoke with Phoenix, President Ronald Reagan spoke before the United Nations, calling on Nicaragua to "abandon its policies of subversion and militarism and keep its promise to the Organization of American States to establish democracy."

Campbell, sitting in a green leather chair in the Press Club's reading room, said Nicaragua's upcoming elections, scheduled just two days before America's Nov. 6 presidential election, is proof of the ruling Sandinista regime's "commitment" to democracy.

"In the first place, there is an electoral process and a democratization of Nicaragua, not because of any promise made to the United Nations, the Organization of American States or any other institution," said Campbell. "The Nicaraguan people overthrew a U.S.-imposed dictatorship and since [then] are building a truly democratic society that not only talks about elections, but is striving to be a genuine democracy which ensures all the rights of its citizens: the right to an education — to read and write — the right to have medical attention, and a greater reform program that ensures that each and every Nicaraguan who wants to work the land has access to the land, the necessary financing to work the land and the technical assistance to increase the productivity of the land.

"You cannot talk about democracy only by mentioning elections," Campbell said. "[Deposed Nicaraguan Dictator Anastasio] Somoza used to have elections, but it meant nothing. Elections have a meaning to the extent that the people are actively and genuinely involved in the business of governing their own lives."

On July 19, 1979, the Sandinista National Liberation Front swept into Managua and declared an end to the despotic rule of Anastasio Somoza Debayle. Over the last five years, the Sandinista-led Government of National Reconstruction has faced many obstacles, including hunger, illiteracy, counter-revolutionary guerillas and opposition from the Reagan administration.

The Reagan Administration has singled out Nicaragua as a "hotbed of communist revolution," characterizing the Sandinista government as a dupe of the Soviet Union, suppressing human rights at home while "exporting revolution" throughout Central America.

The Reagan administration has pressured the Sandinistas to postpone the elections, claiming, in the words of Secretary of State George Schultz, it is "too soon" and "the voting process needs improvement."

"The truth of the matter is that the Reagan administration is not interested in elections in Nicaragua," Campbell said. "What the Reagan administration is trying to do is to overthrow the government of Nicaragua through military means and all the talk about the elections and the date of the elections is just another smokescreen to hide the true intent of this administration.

"If the United States is genuinely interested in the idea of freedom of the press, they could help us out tremendously," Campbell said. "The Reagan administration need only put an end to the attacks, put an end to the war by cutting the support it's giving to the former Somoza National Guards. Once this is done, then there would be no need whatsoever for a state of emergency in Nicaragua and then the censorship would be lifted.

"We believe in freedom in all its manifestations, including freedom of the press," he said, adding that political parties "must be given the opportunity to express their point of view free of any interference."

By Philip Liborio Gangi

Francisco Campbell of the Nicaraguan embassy in Washington D.C. warns about another Vietnam in Nicaragua.

"We would like to have friendly relations with the United States. In order to have friendly relations with the United States, the present administration must put an end to the attacks, must put an end to the aggression, must put an end to this policy of trying to overthrow the government of Nicaragua," he said.

"We have fought long and hard to be free and we are determined to defend our freedom, whatever the price and no matter how long it takes," he said.

Associated Students is sponsoring a non-partisan voter registration drive next week.

Volunteers are needed to go into classrooms and register people. Interested students should attend Friday's meeting at noon or 3 p.m. in room B-116 of the Student Union.

"As far as I know we are the only CSU campus doing anything like this," said Bob Geiger chairman of AS Activities and Rights Committee.

"There are a lot of important issues in this election. Those that don't vote are forfieting their right to complain next year when they don't like what's going on," said Geiger.

The split on dance

By Tom Skeen

SF State's dance majors would stand a better chance of getting a job by graduating from the School of Creative Arts rather than the Division of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, said Provost Lawrence Ianni.

But his recent proposal to have the new dance major program administered in CA instead of HPER, where it has been since the mid-1930s, faces political and logistical problems on campus.

"Sometimes, trying to reorganize a university is like trying to reorganize a cemetery," said Ianni.

Ianni suggested the move because dance is "naturally allied" to the creative performing arts.

And, because of "perceptions out there (in the professional world), graduates of the dance program might suffer some disadvantage if their degrees came from a school of physical education instead of a creative arts school."

Eula West, acting director of HPER, said that so far, the dance faculty wants to keep the major in HPER.

"I also want to keep it here at least until we establish the groundwork and procedures" for the new major, she said.

Ianni said he will consider the opinion of the dance faculty before a final decision is made after Dec 1. on the proposal.

"If they don't want to move, so be it. It would be foolish of me to force them."

If moved, the program would physically stay in HPER facilities but be administered by CA because there is no space in CA to put it, said Ianni.

HPER has only one studio allocated full-time for dance. Dance faculty must share other facilities within the division with other faculty there. The dance major program has 115 students enrolled, with more students in other majors taking dance classes as electives.

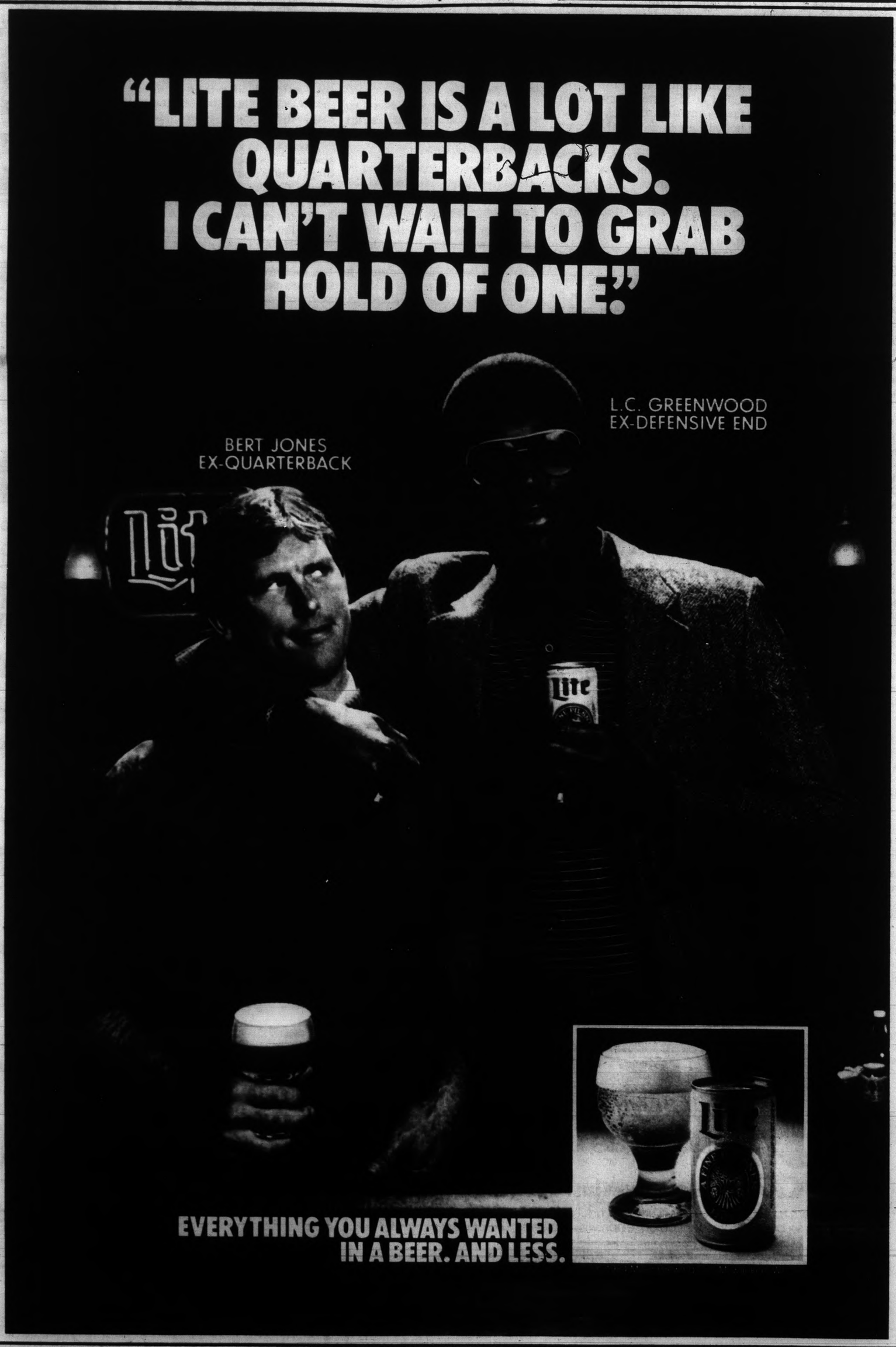
CA has four performance areas: McKenna, Brown Bag and Little theaters, and the Broadcast Communication Arts studio. But these areas are heavily booked for concerts, plays, films, lectures and other needs with CA.

West said if the dance faculty was administered by CA, HPER would have to negotiate sharing its facilities for dance. She said HPER is looking to build more space for dance in the next two or three years and hopes the state will build a performing center on campus within the next 10 years.

CA Dean August Coppola said plans for more space or a performance center are not firm, but his "vision to make SF State the premier performing arts university in the world" must always be kept first in mind.

"Politics and logistics can always be taken care of."

He said having the dance major in CA will complement its other performing arts. He also wants to see a 24-hour operation of CA facilities, which would be an interim solution to the problem of heavy bookings, he said. "Artists are people that can work at all times."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Former campus cop demands job back

By Ed Russo

Former Department of Public Safety Sgt. Myra Sheehan wants her job back and if she gets her way it could mean DPS Chief Jon Schorle would lose his.

Sheehan, 30, worked as an investigator and patrol officer at SF State for 18 months before she was fired in March 1983. In response, Sheehan, a lesbian, filed a grievance that claimed she was fired because of her sexual preference and her support of union activity in the department.

As Sheehan's grievance hearing against the university continues today, the three-member panel selected to hear her complaints has heard four days of testimony that either portrayed her as a dedicated police officer who was unjustly fired, or in the university's view, incompetent and unable to fulfill her duties.

Unemployed since the firing, she is requesting reinstatement, retroactive back pay to March 1983 and the dismissal of Schorle, the man who fired her.

The panel does not have the power to grant or deny the requests but after the hearing, the members will suggest certain action to SF State President Chia-Wei Woo, who will approve or reject all or some of Sheehan's proposals.

During the first three-and-a-half days of testimony, Sheehan's attorney, Bill Curtis, of the Statewide University Police Association, called nine witnesses to prove the university was wrong in firing her.

Curtis asked former DPS dispatcher Theresa Steig (then Wyatt) to recall the events of the night of May 18, 1982, when two students were stabbed to death and two others seriously wounded at a dance in the Student Union.

Steig testified Sheehan "stayed the whole night looking for the murder weapon. When I came back the next day at noon, she was still there. I was impressed.

"Myra is a dedicated lady," Steig added.

Steig, who now works in the Sacramento State DPS, said she hesitated to testify at the grievance panel (which has no power of subpoena) because she might reapply for a job at SF State.

Schorle presented a different interpretation of Sheehan's ability.

Curtis asked him to comment on Sheehan's first "performance evaluation" that was taken in August 1981. "It's a fairly thorough and positive evaluation," Schorle said.

But according to Schorle, a year later, Sheehan was "failing to perform to satisfactory levels."

Schorle said, "It's possible for an employee to start out satisfactorily, but some change occurs and the employee performs unsatisfactorily."

The chief criticized Sheehan's performance on the night of the double homicide in May 1982. Schorle said the San Francisco Police Department took control of the case away from the DPS because Sheehan mishandled procedure.

DPS Officer Bruce Lowe testified later about Sheehan's ability. "When I first worked with Myra, I was a little hostile since she was a female and younger than me," he said.

But Lowe said Sheehan soon gained his respect. According to Lowe, one night in November 1982, a pro-Israeli group tried to show the film, "The Unholy War," in the Student Union. A group of Arab students gathered and two of them tried to prevent the screening.

"I remember a very tense situation," Lowe said. "She (Sheehan) impressed me and she moved around the room with sureness. Whenever she made contact with people they quieted down and she seemed to be in control of the situation."

Curtis asked Lowe why he thought Sheehan was fired. "She was too vocal and independent-minded," he said. "She may have not been in the mold desired by the department."

When asked by the panel if he had any last comments, Lowe said, "I felt she (Sheehan) was a good sergeant and I will forever hold that opinion of her."

Schorle criticized Sheehan over the film incident. The chief said Sheehan "overstepped investigator (Kim) Wible by reprimanding her in front of her peers, which is inappropriate."

"Her inability to perform, immaturity, and inability to fill out crime reports, all led me to the consensus that she be rejected," Schorle said.

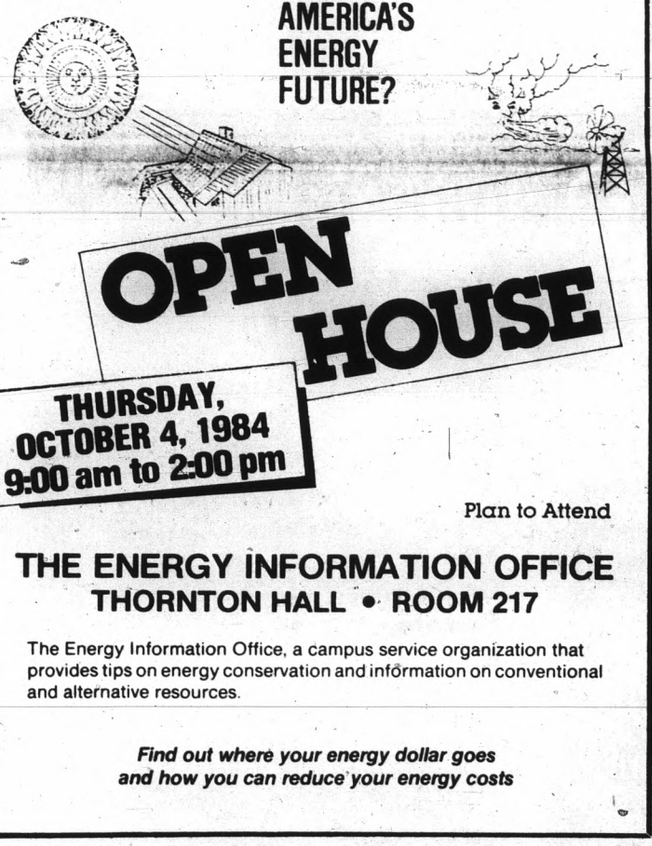
Sheehan later testified that the film incident "was the turning point in my relationship with Chief Schorle."

According to Sheehan, she verbally reprimanded Wible because "Wible was walking around the room, extremely agitated and yelling" while she tried to calm the situation between the pro-Israeli and Arab students.

Sheehan said when she returned to the department, Lt. Richard Van Slyke told her to write a letter of reprimand for Wible. After Schorle questioned the reprimand, Sheehan said, "At that point, I made a tactical error in my continued employment at SF State. I questioned Schorle's moves in front of other officers and he chastised me for challenging him in front of others."

The grievance panel members are: Peter Haikalis, assistant director of reader services for the library, Dorothy Mayer, recruiting specialist for the Career Center, and Robert Scott, manager of technical services for the School of Science.

In addition to the grievance, Sheehan filed a civil suit in June 1983 that seeks general damages of $1 million and punitive damages of $3 million from the state, SF State, the California State University Trustees and the chancellor, former SF State President Paul Romberg, Schorle and Van Slyke. The suit also seeks her reinstatement in DPS.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OPENS AT THEATRES EVERYWHERE
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH

Yuppie Jerry Rubin and Yippie Abbie Hoffman debated Friday; Hoffman won by acclamation.

By John F. Howes

Yuppies tell Hoffman: Yippie!

By Karen Jeffries

The debate between the radical Abbie Hoffman and the Perrier-drinking Jerry Rubin Friday at The Stone began and ended with Hoffman the victor. Rubin didn't really have a chance, although most of the audience probably had more in common with him than they cared to admit.

Mediator Alex Bennet said, "This is not nostalgia and we shouldn't treat it that way," but it clearly was. Nostalgia brought people into the club, their minds a blend of Hoffmanesque and Rubinesque thought, trying to debate within themselves whose side to stand on — Yippie, the Youth International Party of the 1960s, or Yuppie, the Young Urban Professionals of the 1980s.

Rubin was the disadvantaged underdog simply by being in opposition to his 1960s brother of protest and using Yuppie buzz-words and phrases that brought boos and hisses from the audience.

But the break between the generational heroes was like pulling apart salt-water taffy: tiny strands of kinship remained and eventually led to compliments rather than insults.

Rubin emphasized in his carefully planned, eloquently delivered opening statement why former Yippies are now complete or quasi-Yuppies. They have changed America in the past and will for the next 40 years, he said.

"The realization will strike us," he said. "We are the society. We will have the authority to create the world we dreamed about and protested for as college students. When the history of the Yuppie baby-boom generation is written, it will be about protest politics in the 1960s, psychology, personal change and women's consciousness in the 1970s, economics, financial security and economic power in the 1980s and the political leadership of the 1990s.

"And we will create in the 1990s and the 21st century the new frontier that Jack Henry talked about in the 1960s."

Hoffman was, admittedly, unprepared for his opening statement, although he said he had been preparing for this for 23 years. As before, he was the clown, the jester, who made one laugh yet think.

Hoffman debated like the first violin in a duet — sometimes clashing, sometimes harmonizing, yet constantly aware of who leads.

"I'm unsure of how to handle Jerry and I have to have some respect for him. A lot of people who use his name in vain. . .never went to jail for what they believed in. But I have to recognize bullshit where bullshit exists, and I believe if you scratch a Jerry Rubin, what he's saying today, you'll find a Ronald Reagan."

Hoffman attacked the shallowness of a Yuppie lifestyle. He "baked" Rubin a Yuppie pie with imported wine, brie cheese, natural vitamins, tofu, stocks, bonds, business cards, microchips and a gold Rolex watch as ingredients, whipped up the mixture in a Cuisinart and handed it to Rubin, who flashed a bright smile of appreciation for the prankster Hoffman still is.

After the pie was delivered, Hoffman lauched into an effective, staccato burst of ugly economic and social statistics that climaxed with his shout, "A Yippie stands for the fight against oppression, against social injustice, and stands for the battle to save this planet and the fight against imperialistic oppression around the world. If that's what a Yippie is, I was born a Yippie, I was a Yippie yesterday, I'm a Yippie today and I'll be a Yippie tomorrow. Yippie forever."

Hoffman said Rubin's Yuppies were a small, rich minority of baby boomers whereas most are actually "still an activist generation."

"To them, the power is just not money, power is people and people can organize to overcome those that only have power. That's the good thing we'll see in the future and it can happen, and whether it's inside or outside the system is relatively unimportant. It's a question of what are you doing to make this a better world, a better America."

Hoffman also attacked the Rubinspeak about Yuppie influence.

"Jerry's vision is as narrow as his tie. . .Rubinomics is Reaganomics. The rich earn their money the old fashioned way, they suck the poor. The term that I like best about that economic thinking is 'trickle down economics,' only the ladies on 42nd Street call that 'golden showers.' "

Rubin, however, said Yuppies today are still protesting inside the system and that fighting from the inside works.

"In the 1960s all the adventure was to fight the system from the outside. Today there is more challenge, adventure and risk for Yuppies inside the system than outside and frankly, there is no outside. Protest is important, and I'm in favor of protest. But a generation cannot live its life permanently as protestors. Somebody has to be concerned with running the country."

The mostly over-30 audience — there to view what age had done to two of the Chicago Seven and rekindle a lost radicalism — probably left the small, hot club and got into nice cars, nice homes, nice clothes and nice concerns but not into the protest they so enthusiastically cheered. That work was comfortably placed on Hoffman's aging shoulders.

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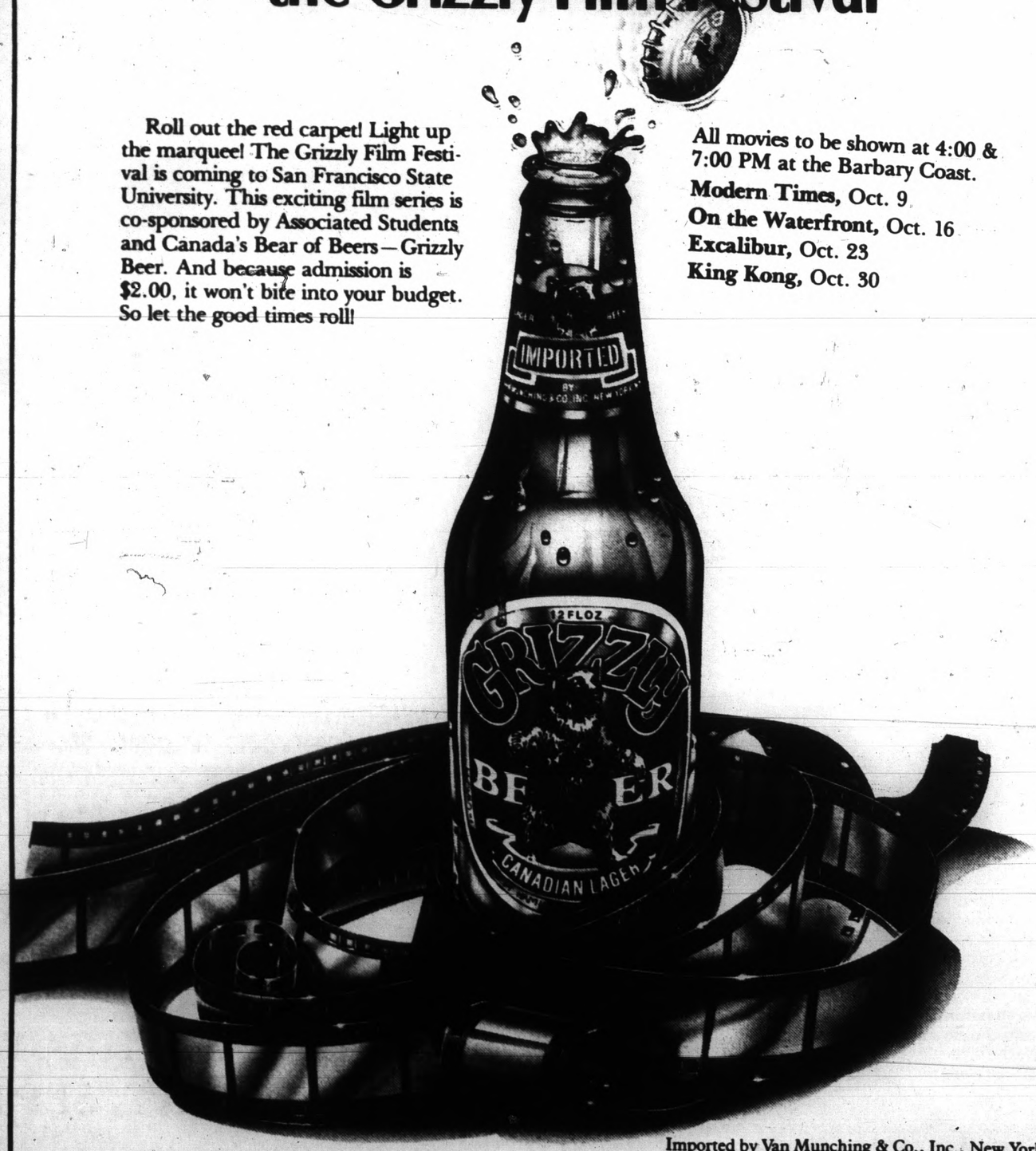

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Karega

Continued from page 1

order to lower his performance. Phoenix has obtained copies of all evaluations of Hart and numerous other documents.

Hart was evaluated at the end of his first three-month period by Charles Fletcher, his supervisor during most of that period. Most of Fletcher's comments were positive. Among those comments were:

- "Completes assigned tasks in a neat and timely manner."
- "Has the necessary knowledge of methods, tools and equipment used."
- "Is aware of and abides by all departmental rules and regulations."
- "Shows enthusiasm..."
- "Organizes work well and is prompt."
- "Gets along well with faculty and staff."

Another supervisor, John A. Repetto, who worked with Hart only a few days of that first three-month period, also filed and evaluation of Hart. It contained both positive and slightly negative comments.

He wrote that "assigned tasks are usually accurately performed, neat and in sufficient quantity." Hart, wrote Repetto, "has displayed a level of knowledge satisfactory for the performance of the tasks assigned...Hart has demonstrated adequate speed and throughness (sic) in learning procedures, laws, rules and other pertinent details."

But Repetto also wrote: "Mr. Hart must be closely supervised. Once he has completed an assigned task he will stand idly by until instructed in the details of the next task..."

In an unusual move, Fletcher's laudatory evaluation of Hart was removed from his personnel file. Upon discovering this Hart asked, in the first of three grievances, that Fletcher's evaluation be returned to the file and the other one removed.

Hart filed the first of his three grievances against management in March.

An agreement signed April 9 by Bridgman's supervisor, David R. Howard, the executive director of the Department of Facilities Planning and Operations, said that the negative evaluation "will be removed and destroyed" and the "favorable evaluation signed by Mr. Charles Fletcher will be inserted in the official personnel file."

But Hart discovered later that contrary to that agreement the negative evaluation was kept in his file.

In another unusual move, Bridgman himself — instead of the supervisors who had direct contact with Hart — evaluated him at the end of the second three month-period.

That evaluation, signed by Bridgman June 28, contrasted sharply with any of the evaluations written by supervisors who had direct supervision over Hart. Some of his written comments include:

- "Mr. Hart does not have the skills required to perform most tasks assigned to him. The tasks assigned are never complete and the quality of work output is sub-standard. His tasks are not always performed with precision or neatness."
- "Mr. Hart's knowledge of methods, materials, tools, and equipment is extremely limited. He does not know how to use simple hand tools."

Instructions must be repeated constantly. He does not seem alert and evidences no preserverance (sic) in task performance..."

- "Mr. Hart has no enthusiasm for the work assigned him. He has no willingness to conform to job...requirements...He exhibits no initiative. Mr. Hart requires immediate supervision."
- "Mr. Hart does not organize his work well, does not seem to know how to care for equipment..."
- "Mr. Hart gets along with others unless he is required to work with or for them, which then becomes somewhat frustrating for them because of his inability to understand what must be done and his lack of initiative or willingness to perform."
- "...He always seems sober and I have reason to doubt his integrity."

It was that evaluation that Hart called racist. He said Bridgman had used "the worst stereotypes of black people in this society. I was pictured as a total idiot who has no skills and has difficulty learning and understanding the most basic tasks and that I am outright lazy."

On the same day Bridgman wrote that evaluation he sent Hart a letter notifying him that he was fired. In it he wrote, "...Requirements are the willingness and ability to learn, the ability to follow simple oral and written directions, and the ability to perform a variety of semi-skilled and duties pertinent to assignments. You have demonstrated a serious dificiency (sic) of these requirements."

He told Hart that his last day of employment would be July 13.

Hart immediately filed his second grievance claiming 15 points of the union contract were violated. He also began to circulate petitions around campus and in his community for his reinstatement.

Less than a week before Hart was to be dismissed a group of 20-25 students and community organizers representing such groups as the United People of Color for National Liberation and the Asian Student Union went to president Chia Wei Woo's office to protest Hart's firing.

Woo later wrote a letter to the students saying that the university "does not support or condone discrimination in any form."

After President Woo learned of the controversy, he ordered a "thorough investigation."

The administration's affirmative action diretor, Arthur Lathan, told Phoenix an investigation was conducted and concluded "there was no reason to believe there was racial discrimination in Hart's case."

On July 16, Hart received a letter from personnel director Canton saying that he had been "granted an additional 30 days in which to demonstrate you have the skills and ability to perform satisfactorily the duties assigned to you."

"I felt like I already proved myself," he said. "I felt confident I could do whatever they assigned me."

Hart kept track of every job his supervisors in the boiler room gave him. He said he completed the work and was never reprimanded.

A written evaluation of Hart's work was submitted every day for the first three weeks of the probationary period. Some supervisors complained that he worked too slowly. For example, one said he took eight hours to build shelving that should have been completed in less than two and one-half hours. The comments on these evaluations were a mixture of positive and negative observations.

On August 17, at the end of this trial period, Hart was called into Howard's office. Hart said, Howard told him, "Well you didn't make it...just like I thought from the beginning."

According to Hart, Howard offered him a custodian position "which you seem to do best."

Howard told Phoenix he did not make that comment. He also said he had hoped Hart would succeed during the 30 day trial period.

In September, Hart filed his third grievance against management, again claiming unfair labor policies. This time however he bypassed the president's office and took his case to the Chancellor's office, Employee Relations department, in Long Beach, California.

Canton said that "We (personnel department) should be given the opportunity to solve this issue. He has not come to this office to express that he was unhappy with what came out of the 30 day trial."

Hart said that he is ready to take his case to arbitration if necessary.

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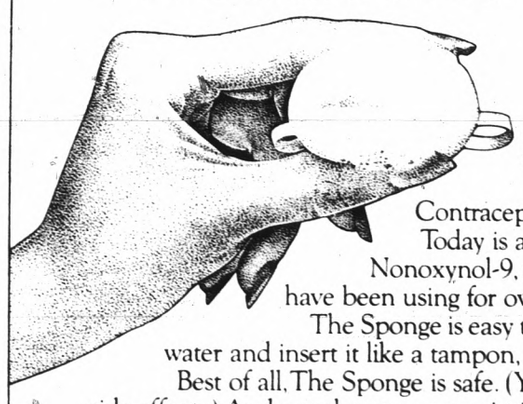
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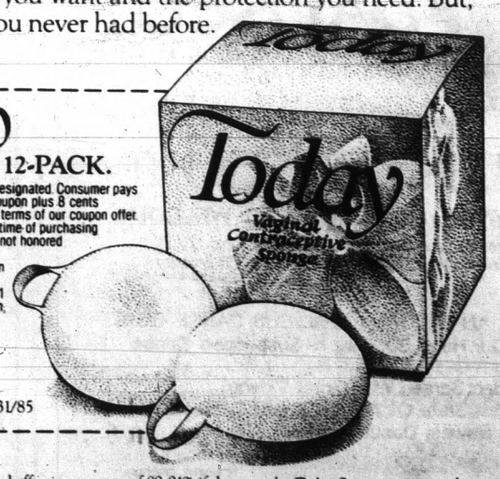

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Arts

Pharoah Sanders jazzes it up

By Jana Salmon-Heyneman

Fire-crazy Pharoah Sanders' saxophone exploded with an unearthly moan and screeching pain. His notes, flirting with hell at first, became sweet sounds as his fingers flew up the pearl keys.

A renowned jazz saxophonist, Sanders appeared with his trio in the Barbary Coast yesterday for two afternoon shows. His electrifying improvisations kept audience members tapping and nodding to the melodic strains.

"I just play," said Sanders. "I do come to give."

The shy and intense 43-year-old musician looked like he had just come from a gig at Bop City, a Bay Area 1960s club. His colorful paisley shirt seemed to mirror his music which vibrates in a rainbow of tones. His long, whispy grey beard reflected his horn's spectral sounds.

KJAZ Program Director Tim Hodges said the late John Coltrane was Sanders' mentor. The two played together in New York during the 1960s.

"They were good friends," Hodges said. New York's "Soho Arts" referred to the Coltrane-Sanders duo as, "jazz's most dynamic pair of tenor saxophonists since Lester Young and Coleman Hawkins," said Hodges.

Sanders played with Archie Shepp and Albert Ayler in the 1960s. Hodges said Sanders belongs to a "second wave of new thing, bordering on the avant-garde."

Sanders' horn bites with a ragged edge tone which is interspersed with percussive elements and Middle Eastern harmonics. The music reflects a quiet spirituality inspired by his religious background. Besides the horn, Sanders utilizes a variety of percussion instruments including brass cow bells and tambourines.

Sanders grew up in Little Rock, Arkansas. He became interested in music while playing percussion and clarinet in his highschool marching band.

"My band teacher, Jimmy Cannon, was a jazz trumpeter," he said. "He always used to talk about all the cats who played music."

Sanders came to Oakland in the late 1950s where he played at clubs like "Soulville" and "Dean's Club." He played with musicians Monk Montgomery, Larry Vukovich and Sonny Simmons.

Back after a quiet period during the 1970s, when critics panned Sanders for "lacking direction," he released "Heart is a Melody" in 1983 and received favorable reviews.

"I have always played the same way," he said, however.

Sanders' butterfly fingers flutter up and down his horn like a lover's caress. His tenor sings haunting romance. When he runs the scales, notes blend into notes yet each one resonates individually.

Suddenly his Sax swallowed the microphone as he leaned over it. Eerie sounds echoed from the bowels of the horn and drifted up through the inscense perfumed air.

Even Sanders' standard tunes flirt with musical death. His horn honks and howls like sirens in the night. Gospel and syncopated rhythms buttress his mad musical flight.

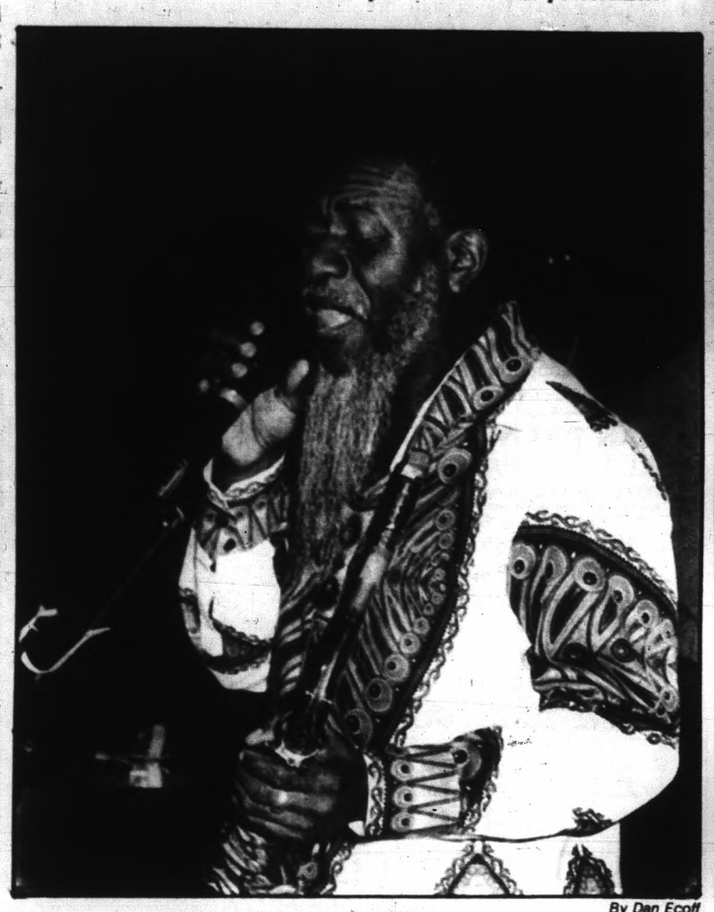
The driving beat provided by bassist Herbert Lewis and drummer Eddie Moore build a sturdy frame for Sanders and pianist William Henderson's improvisations.

The excellence of the trio's musicianship was instrumental to Sanders' fine performance.

"I saw him at the 'Both And Club' on Divisader in the late '60s," said Anna Liv, a devoted Sanders' fan in the audience. "I heard him after hours fooling aroud."

Mark Koening, another fan, said, 'He played very outrageous stuff."

Although billed as a "Black classical musician," Sanders said "I don't want to be put in any bag. I am just me. When you play music you are filled with peacefulness."



By Dan Ecoff

By Dan Ecoff

Jazz musician Pharoah Sanders played two shows in the Barbary Coast yesterday afternoon delighting fans.

Too much in "Repo Man"

Archie, Duke and Debbie go shopping in "Repo Man" now at the Four Star.

By Brian Giglio

Fingernails dig deep into your arm as your girlfriend shields her eyes from the projections on the screen. Two seats away a group of girls break into rapturous laughter, their mohawks and fashionably aerated clothing glimmers in the eerie light.

This is "Repo Man," short for "Repossession Man," a surreal, supercilious and phantasmagoric collection of absurdities that falls just short of being a very good film.

Now playing at the Four Star Theater, "Repo Man" captures some of the problems in society, arranging them in fantastical, phenomenal situations and blending them into a humorous collage. It lashes out at the nuclear problem and the cataclysmic destiny of human existence caused by the plunge into a high-tech computerized void.

The problem with "Repo Man," written and directed by Alex Cox, is that although it is good fun, the viewer must meander through a labyrinth of too many happenings while searching for a tangible theme to the plot.

The story centers around the search for a 1964 Chevrolet Malibu containing nefarious and highly radioactive extraterrestrials. One never finds out if the car's contents are dead or alive, but after awhile it doesn't matter. The situations surrounding the search for the car provide the comedy, drama and violence which make "Repo Man" a film worth seeing.

As the probing, somewhat imaginative lens of the camera focuses on Los Angeles, the protagonist, Otto, (played by Emilio Esteves) is feeling disillusioned. The semi-punk/skinhead, a young Paul Newman lookalike, finds his life too hypocritical. Caught between marijuana-smoking parents who send his college funds to an evangelist, a Mr. Whipple-like boss and punk friends who pull his hair in greeting, Otto is thrown into a vaccuum of confusion that leads him to the underworld of car repossession.

There, he meets Harry Dean Stanton, a veteran repossession man. Living in the bewilderment of the nuclear age, Stanton survives the blunders of a waning society. Though a rogue, he emerges as one of the few characters to show feeling and emotion.

Otto and Stanton become a successful team, breaking into cars they need to repossess and barely escaping danger. Their big chance comes when they hear the Malibu, worth $20,000, is up for grabs on the streets of Los Angeles.

In the midst of the battle for the car, the film begins to falter, but some genius does pour through.

The weakness lies in the number of things thrown at the audience. There are the extraterrestrials in the trunk of the Malibu, the problems of youth today and the apathetic grotesqueness of Los Angeles; a myriad of topics leaving the viewer still searching for a theme.

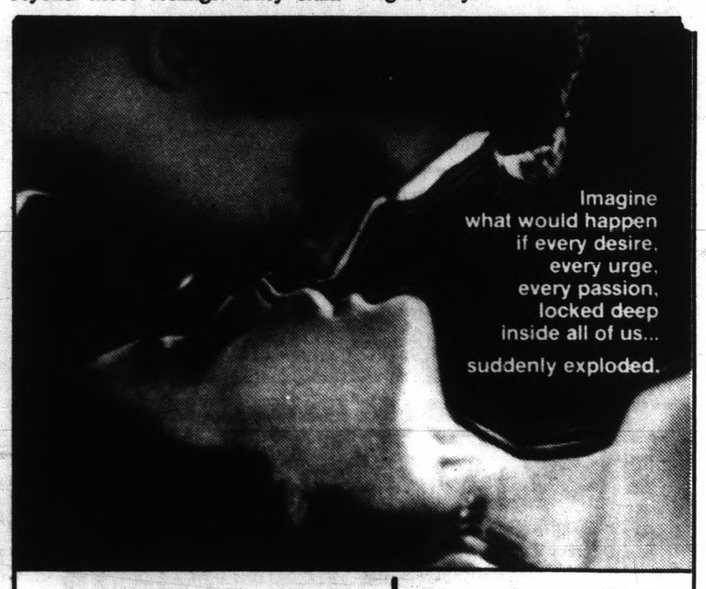
The genius is in the surreal potency of the sound and cinematography. Dozens of shots are taken in the still of the night while a constant, droning noise in the dungeons of the sound track suggests an extraterrestrial presence. A waxing moon casts a mysterious light on the actors.

Otto and his former punk friends always seem to meet coincidentally, either in a liquor store robbery where the punks brandish sub-machine guns, or in a bar in the bowels of a seedy section of Los Angeles.

The pondering Otto appears to have some perception of what is right and wrong but his buddies are beyond those feelings. They stalk the midnight streets in full punk apparel saying," Let's do crimes" or "Let's get sushi and not pay."

In an almost touching finale, Otto's skinhead friend tells his mohawked girlfriend, "Maybe, well, maybe we ought to settle down." Then he breaks down and cries, "I want to have your baby."

But in an instant the shower of emotion dissipates and hate resurfaces. Bullets from rifles, pistols and shotguns sear through their bodies, despoiling their leather vests, disheveling coifs and futures. As their blood drips down cans marked "Food" and stains bottles marked "Drink," we wonder — should we laugh or cry?



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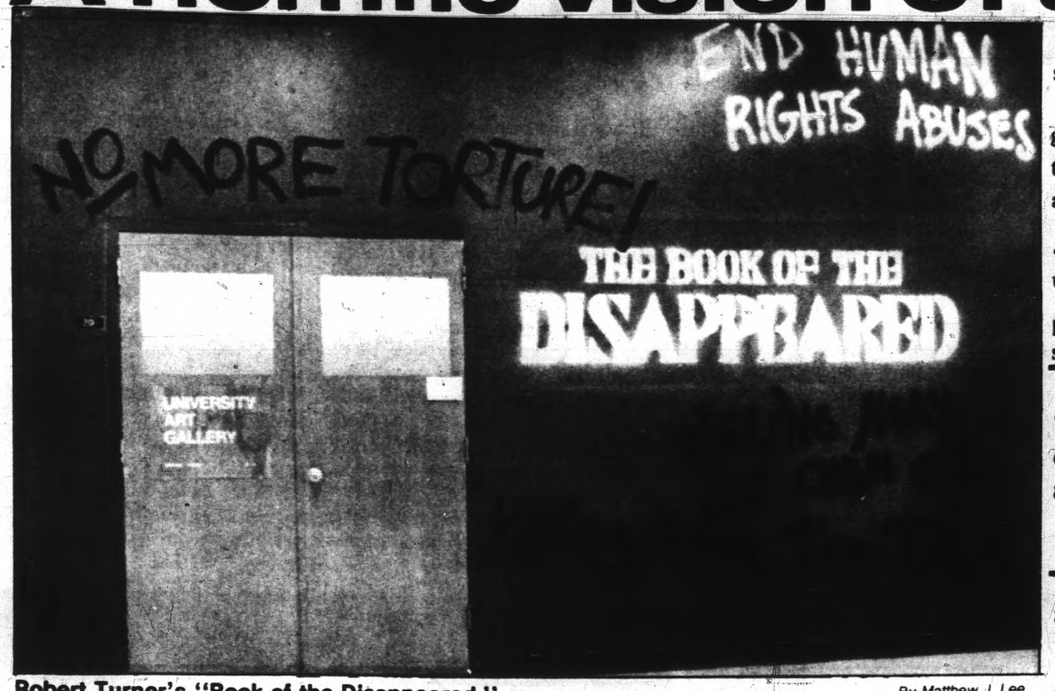


Robert Turner's "Book of the Disappeared." By Matthew J. Lee

By Brian Giglio

Bleeding walls. How can this be? Before it was just the University Art Gallery, on the second floor of the Arts and Industry building.

And those words. "End Human Rights Abuses." "*No* more Torture."

Blood. Abuse. Torture. All smeared over the entrance of the gallery.

People pace outside the door. Turmoil, Blood. Abuse, Death. The doors open, and lanky artists slink into the murmering hole. Maybe it's not right to go in. There is still time to leave. Will it open a can of worms? Ruin a day?

It is dark inside. Light dispersed from the corridors forces ugly shadows on the grafitti-strewn, bleeding walls. When will it stop pulling, drawing in?

Sweating hands pick up brochures in a corner of the gallery which read: "The Book of The disappeared," an installation by Richard Turner.

And those words — strong, insinuating, tragic. "Stop the Murder." "Free all Political Prisoners." In dark black they balloon up over the blood-red walls. They seem implacable. Won't they stop?

Legs drag on through the small gallery. The murmering noise is a fan. It blows from side to side. Attached is a red ribbon, twisting, blowing, to the horrors that lie ahead.

Under the fan is a table. It is bare makeshift, over-used. An empty chair is partially pulled away from the table. Someone could be sitting in it.

> "These are the disappeared. Relations will look for them in photographs of heaped up corpses. . ."

As eyes peruse the first item of the exhibit — the chair, empty; the table, over-used — Turner's interpretations resound through a reporter's head.

"An interrogator might be sitting in that chair."

An interrogator?

"From the death squad."

Past the table is an elongated box beneath a thin black veil. The box might fit a human body nicely.

"It is the first tableau," says Turner.

Inside is a human-shaped log, twisted and slightly bent. A thin, red neon light runs on top of it. Below both is cracked glass, which lays over blackness.

"It is the interrogated," says Turner.

The interrogated?

"Central American, Cambodian and Vietnamese."

Eyes verify: they look to the grafitti and see, "Liberatad a Los Prisoneros Politicos," and Asian words that American eyes cannot comprehend.

Silence ensues: agony, despair and torture reflect in viewer's eyes from the broken glass in the first tableau.

"These are the disappeared," says Turner. "Relations will look for them in photographs of heaped-up corpses and try to identify."

The withering log seems to kick with bound limbs, but a quick look shows it is dead, motionless.

> "And those words. Stop the Murder. Free all Political Prisoners."

The fan murmers its drone and passes stale air across the gallery. Reality is superceded by imagination. The horror envelops. Shrapnel, powder, humidity, heat, mountains and jungles rage in conflagration and burn on a pyre of death.

"The second part of this story," says Turner, "is the funeral rite."

The pyre rises two feet from the ground and smells of hay. The rectangular frame is made of bamboo and resembles a coffin.

"A rural funeral," says Turner. "Impromptu. It might have been set up in some field, perhaps."

Two empty chairs sit in front, half pulled away. Someone could be sitting in them.

> "It is a statement against oppressive regimes abusing human rights."

Now the walls are pink above, green below. The blood is past, but its redness casts a heavy weight upon viewer's shoulders as eyes scrutinize the pyre.

The interrogated is dead. There is an eerrie stillness. A contentment.

Heavy feet move toward a huge water-filled cannister. It rises six feet off the ground. Behind it are small, square pieces of gold and silver paper, and tiny red diamonds. In front, candles in pale yellow glasses flicker.

"The third part of the exhibit, a water tank," says Turner, "suggests alter-images of Cambodia and Vietnam."

Lotus flowers float on top, reflected by a slanting mirror above. They symbolize the afterlife.

The exhibit is over. It is a struggle to pass out of the only door, past all of the interrogation, death, funerals.

"It is a statement for the time being," says Turner, a Los Angeles-based sculptor/teacher who went to high school in Saigon.

"As an artist I feel as if I am a privileged person living in the United States doing a small thing, preventing human-rights abuses and calling a few peoples attention to it. It is a statement against oppressive regimes abusing human rights, because presently the best thing people living in those countries can experience is death."

"Book of the Disappeared" will be on display through Oct. 12. Gallery hours are Monday through Friday, noon to 4 p.m.

Photo Group focuses on new art

By Ingrid Becker

With exotic palm trees, walls laden with travel brochures and photographs of tourists strolling along a beach, SF State art major Helga Maaser has transformed a gallery in the Art and Industry Building into a relaxing vacation spot, seemingly far away from campus.

Maaser's installation, "Waikiki-Pleasant Hawaiian," in the SF Photo Group gallery, A&I 219 was inspired by a photography class project last semester.

Maaser took the assignment with her on a "packaged tour" to Hawaii, she said. The black-and-white photographs and color videos placed among the palms in the gallery were done during the vacation

Maaser's pictures, hung side by side at eye-level, create the illusion of a continuous photograph of pot-bellied men, and muu muu-clad women walking arm in arm.

Maaser is a member of Photo Group, the three-year-old organization which runs the Gallery. The 60 members include students, faculty, and alumnae interested in photography and visual arts, said gallery coordinator Dana Banks.

The Photo Group publishes a bimonthly newsletter featuring photography, original art and visual-arts criticism. They also sponsor a lecture series. Guest lecturers last semester included photographers Eileen Cowin, Dona-Lee Phillips and Linda Conner.

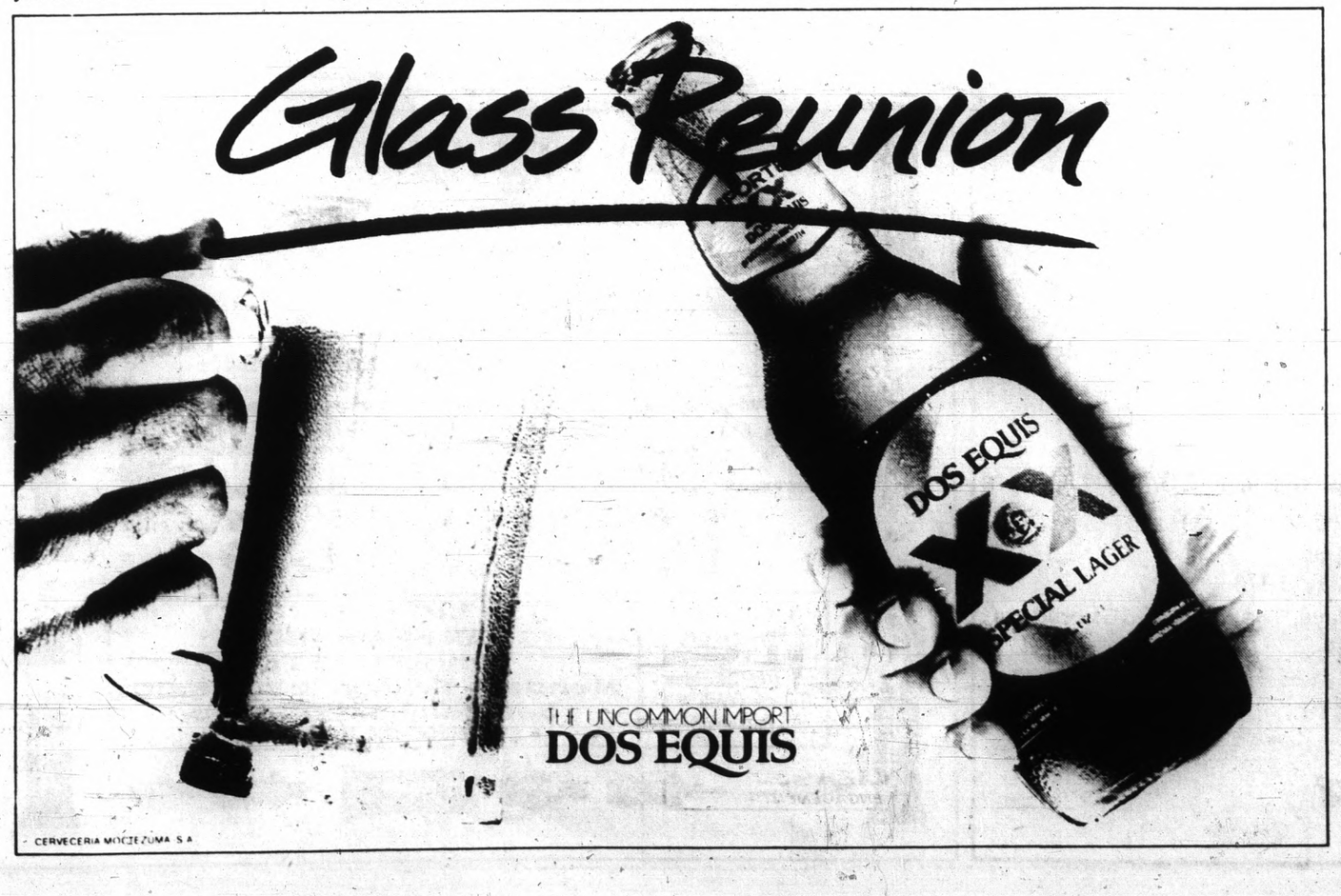
Upcoming lectures and new shows will be announced soon said Banks, however proposals are still being accepted.

Membership is open to anyone interested in the visual arts. Photography professor Minet Lehmann said, "Photo Group is concerned with new, theoretical consideration in the visual arts. I find this group more energizing than anything."

Because the gallery is also used as a classroom and is staffed on a volunteer basis, the hours are sporadic. Banks said it is usually open at noon or in the late afternoon. Inquiries about Photo Group should be directed to the Department of Art.

In mid-October the group will be exhibiting at San Francisco Camera-works, a non-profit downtown gallery.

An auction is planned for mid-January. The deadline for submitting work for the auction is Dec. 15.



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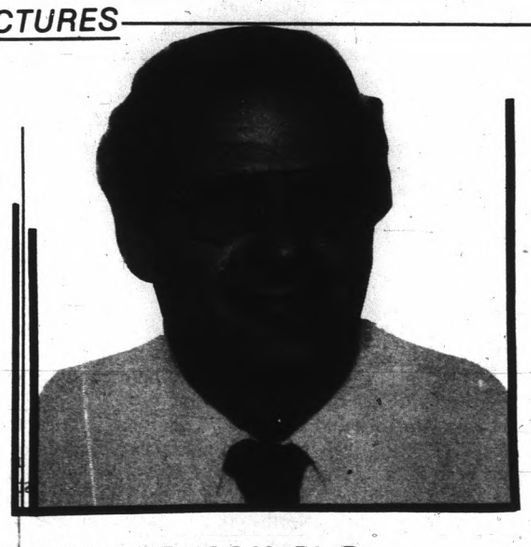

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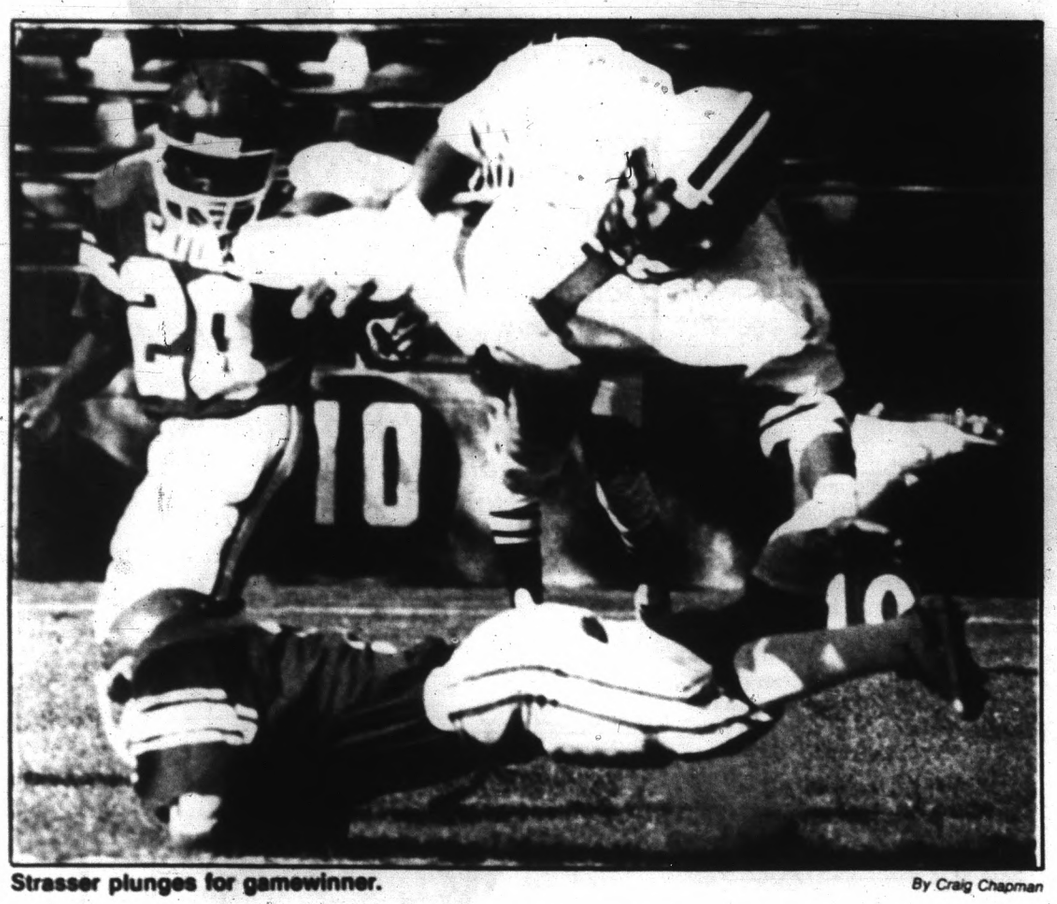
Sports

Gator comeback stuns Mats, 21-17



Strasser plunges for gamewinner. By Craig Chapman

By David Rothwell

Trailing 17-0 in the third quarter, the Gators staged a 21-point second-half surge to upset Cal State Northridge's Matadors 21-17 at Cox Stadium on Saturday.

If it were not for senior middle linebacker Rick Morrone and kicker Bryan Wagner, Northridge would never have been in the picture.

"We were just outplayed in every aspect of the game," said Northridge head coach Tom Keele. "Nothing worked. Those linebackers and defensive tackles were extremely tough."

It was Morrone who intercepted a Gator pass and took it 32 yards for a first quarter touchdown.

"I knew I really shouldn't have thrown the ball, but (tightend Jim Jones) is so tall I thought I could get the ball up to him," said Gator quarterback Rich Strasser.

The Matadors made it 14-0 on a 3-yard run following Morrone's block of Scott Leet's punt from the Gator 25-yard line.

The Gator defense, playing intensely, held the Matadors to one first down and 38 net yards in the half.

But the Gator offense, who could not sustain a drive, had trouble combining a running attack with a passing game.

A second intercepted Strasser pass and two missed field goals kept the Gators scoreless in the half.

Wagner's 44-yard field goal in the third quarter put the Matadors up 17-0.

When another offensive drive stalled, it looked as if the Gators would fold. Leet, forced to punt again, boomed one 56 yards.

"We knew if the defense could keep us close we could have a chance to win," said defensive line coach Ferris Anthony.

The defense did just that, giving the ball back to the offense on linebacker Shedrick Watts' fumble recovery on the Gator [illegible]-yard line.

The Gator offense drove the ball 76 yards and scored on Strasser's 23-yard touchdown toss to Jones.

The Gators scored their second touchdown following an 80-yard drive in the third quarter.

The 5-foot-11-inch, 175-pound junior faded back to pass on 12 straight plays, scrambling and looking for his favorite target, Jones. He completed two straight, and on a crucial third and 10 play, a roughing-the-passer penalty gave the Gators a first down on the Northridge 48-yard-line.

> "We were just outplayed in every aspect of the game. Nothing worked. Those line backers and defensive tackles were extremely tough."

An interference call moved the ball to the 28. Jones hauled in another pass for a 15-yard gain near the Gator sideline.

On one of the biggest plays of the game, the Matadors lost their star linebacker. Strasser, who couldn't find a receiver, was tackled after a 6-yard run. There was a flag on the play. Morrone was ejected from the game along with Gator lineman Tim McNeil for offsetting personal fouls.

"He (Morrone) punched our guy after the play," said Rowen. "Tim just put his hands up to protect himself and he was ejected too."

Immediately after the penalty, Strasser found running back Mark McEachren in the corner of the end zone for the touchdown.

With two minutes and 11 seconds left in the fourth quarter and the ball on the Gator 35-yard line, Strasser went to work.

He skipped back to pass, saw no receiver, and tucked the ball away for a 17-yard gain — first down on the Matador 49-yard line.

McEachren broke open again for an 8-yard reception. A shot at the end-zone came up empty and the Gators were faced with a fourth-and-one situation — time out.

Strasser called his own number and picked up the first down over the center. Fifty seconds remained.

On a play similar to the earlier touchdown, Strasser rolled left and found McEachren alone, this time in a seam up the middle of the defense. The ball was on the money and McEachren came down with it on the 6-yard line.

"It was a set route," said McEachren. "On the touchdown I adjusted my pattern to Rich's scrambling. Here I just ran my pattern."

Premature jubiliation on the sideline did not affect Strasser. The Burbank native rolled left and wasted no time in his decision to run for the corner of the end-zone. With the ball securely under his arm, Strasser crossed the goal line as a defender hit him.

After Leet's PAT and kickoff the Matadors tried a last-gasp attempt at the end-zone, but to no avail. The gun signaled a 21-17 win for the Gators.

Rowen, fist shaking victoriously in the air, was carried from the field by the team.

"We were caught up in the emotion of the moment," said Rowen. "It was a big win for us. I'm happy for the team."

Strasser completed 20 of 42 for 250 yards passing and two interceptions. Jones led all receivers with seven receptions for 114 yards. McEachren had three receptions for 48 yards.

Defensive back Andrew Nunes had 10 tackles. Cornerback Steve Chambers broke up four passes. Besides his fumble recovery, Watts had eight tackles and strong safety Marlo Brinson had nine tackles.

Before he was tossed, Morrone had 10 tackles, leading the Matadors in that category. He also broke up two passes, besides his interception and blocked punt.

The Gators evened their record at 1-1, while Cal State Northridge slipped to 1-2. Last week, the Matadors defeated Cal State Sacramento 24-13. The Gators face Sacramento away Nov. 3.

This Saturday, the Gators host Azusa Pacific at 1 p.m. at Cox Stadium.

"They are another physical team," said Rowen. "We'll have to play the run better than we have in the past.

"They have a tailback who weights 225 pounds. That's bigger than most of our defensive linemen," he said.

Sidelines

Soccer — Men

The Gator soccer team played the USF Dons to a 1-1 tie in regulation time before losing in overtime 3-1 at Maloney Field Tuesday.

USF scored first in the opening half, but Vachic Sarkissian evened the score with an assist from Mukesh Nath in the second half. This was the second overtime loss in less than a week for the Gators.

On Saturday, the Gators lost to Chico 2-1 in overtime. "We had our chances to win," said assistant coach Dave Linenberger. "We just couldn't score."

Sarkissian scored the Gators' lone goal.

Earlier in the week, the Gators shut out Sacramento 4-0.

Soccer — Women

The University of Santa Clara women's soccer team snapped the Gators' four-game win streak last Wednesday with a 5-2 victory at Santa Clara.

The Gators trailed by one at the half, but Santa Clara ran away in the second period with three goals to ice the win. Kim Hodges scored both Gator goals.

Last Saturday at Cal State Chico, the Gators tied Chico 3-3 in their first conference game. The record is now 4-1-1.

The Gators host UCLA this Saturday at 10 a.m. and Hayward at 1 p.m. Wednesday.

Cross Country — Men and Women

The women's cross country team outfinished teams from USF, Sonoma State and Mills College to win last Saturday's Sonoma State Invitational cross country meet at Rohnert Park.

All five team members finished in the top ten. Mary Ellen Bayardo, who finished second overall, topped the Gators with a final time of 19:22 for the 5K run. Mary Boitano, third overall, was the second Gator home, with a final time of 19:32.

The men's team finished third behind winner UC Davis and Humbolt State. Sal Casillas, 15th overall, led the team with a 26:44 time for the more than five mile run. Bob Stone, 17th overall, followed with a 26:45 time.

This Saturday, teams from UC Davis, USF, UC Berkeley and other Northern California colleges will meet at Crystal Springs, 11 a.m., for the SF State Invitational meet.

Volleyball — Women

The womens' volleyball team came from behind to win its conference opener against UC Davis in Davis Wednesday.

Trailing two games to one, the Gators won the last two games by scores of 15-9 and 15-6, respectively.

24 at 8 p.m. in Hayward.

Last weekend, the team won two of five games at the LaVerne Invitational Tournament in LaVerne. The Gators beat Chico 15-10, 9-15, 15-1, and Sonoma State 15-9, 15-8.

The team travels to Chico Saturday for their second conference game at 7:30 p.m.

Football — Men

The University of Santa Clara Broncos nosed out UC Davis in Santa Clara on Saturday, 24-21. The win snapped the Aggies 26-game regular season win streak.

Gator coach Vic Rowen, whose team plays UC Davis here on Oct 20, and Santa Clara away on Oct. 27, said he was not surprised and didn't consider the Broncos' win an upset.

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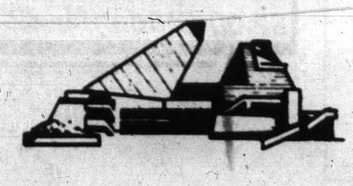

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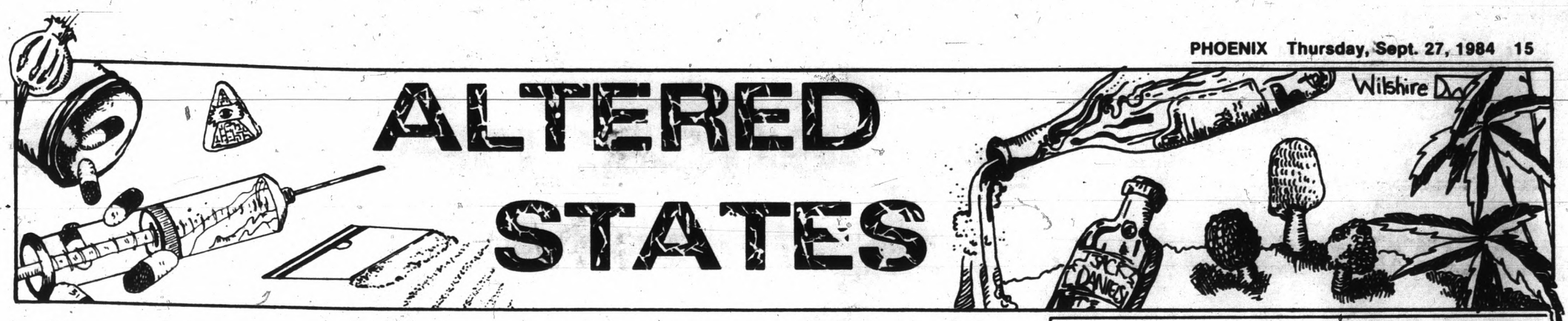


Sports and drugs: a common mix

By Lionel Sanchez

Unlike rock stars, athletes are supposed to represent clean living: no smoking, drinking or using drugs.

But the myth that athletes do not use drugs was shattered a long time ago.

Who can forget basketball's John Lucas, football's Thomas "Hollywood" Henderson, baseball's Steve Howe and most recently, Chuck Muncie, the ex-San Diego Charger who failed a drug test and was barred from playing in the NFL?

The use of legal and illegal drugs does not stop with professionals. It is also common at the collegiate and high school levels.

At SF State, drug use in sports does not seem rampant, but recreational drugs such as marijuana and alcohol are as popular with athletes as they are with other students.

Andy Leong, a varsity cross-country runner, said the levels of drug use among athletes and students at SF State are about the same except that "the athlete will take more notice in what he's doing."

One athlete who did not want to be identified said he knew a few basketball players on the varsity team who smoked marijuana and other runners who drank alcohol, but "mainly on a social basis."

One varsity wrestler said athletes "party like anybody else but they also do some heavy-duty cutting down" once their regular seasons begin.

Ken Mitchell, a varsity football player, said amino-acid tablets, a type of protein, are popular among his teammates because they help increase strength and muscular development.

Keith Yeager, also a varsity football player, said drugs such as anabolic steroids "are not popular" with teammates because of their "negative (side) effects."

Anabolic steroids, an artificial form of the male hormone testosterone are supposed to build up muscle, restore energy after a workout and enhance agressiveness.

However, they may have unpleasant side effects such as liver damage, a decrease in testicular size and a diminished sperm count.

Sport officials and authorities suspect that thousands of young runners, shot putters, weight lifters and football players at the college level are taking steroids to enhance their athletic abilities and impress scouts and other college recruiters.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) recently surveyed 2,700 male and female athletes nationwide on recreational drug use. Results will be published in December.

At Division II schools such as SF State, varsity athletes don't seem to face the same pressures that athletes from big Division I schools do, especially the keeping of an athletic scholarship. SF State does not offer sport scholarships.

Track coach Harry Marra said the external pressures to win do not exist "at this level," and that the athlete creates his own pressures.

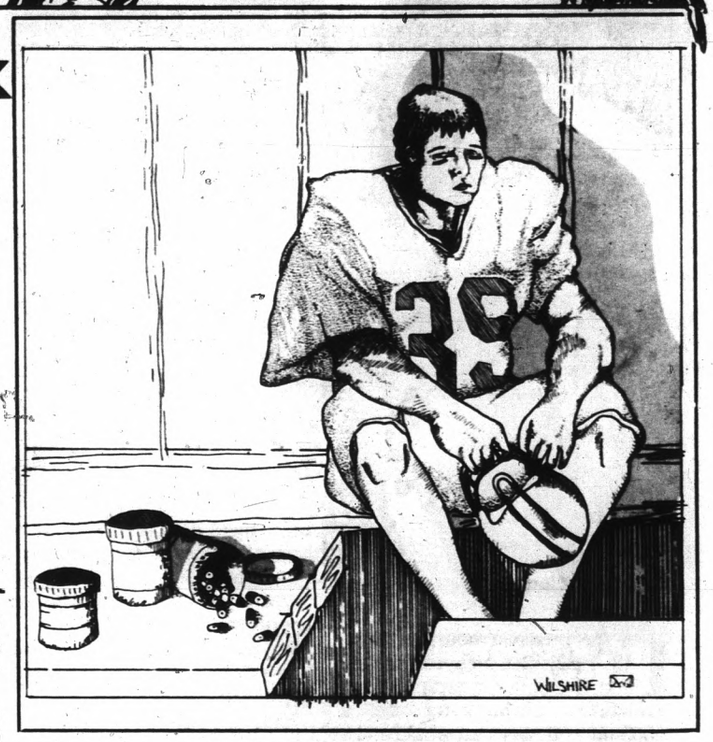
The NCAA will vote next year whether to test athletes for drugs during championship playoffs.

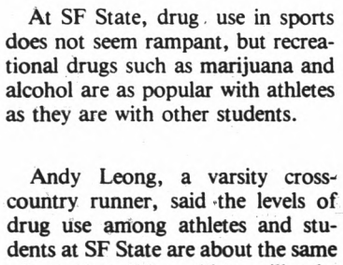
Football coach Vic Rowen said he would like to think that if a poll of athletes were taken, it would probably show that fewer athletes than regular students are doing drugs.

It might not be surprising if the numbers are equal to regular students. As varsity baseball player Ilidio Freitas put it, athletes must also "relieve their tension."

"Why shouldn't the Western world quarantine the Soviet Union until they decide to behave as a civilized nation?"

President Ronald Reagan
Jan. 17, 1980

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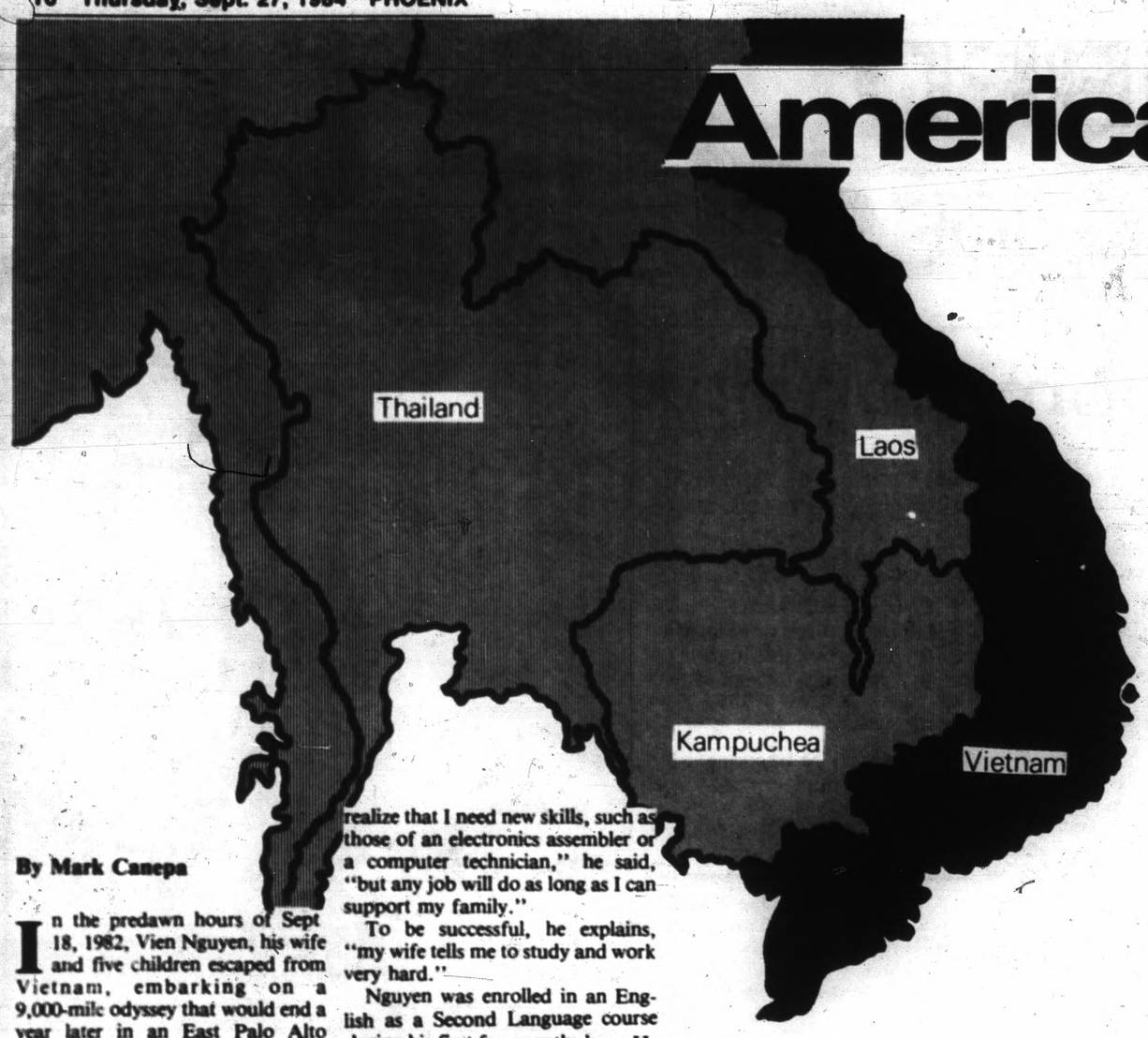
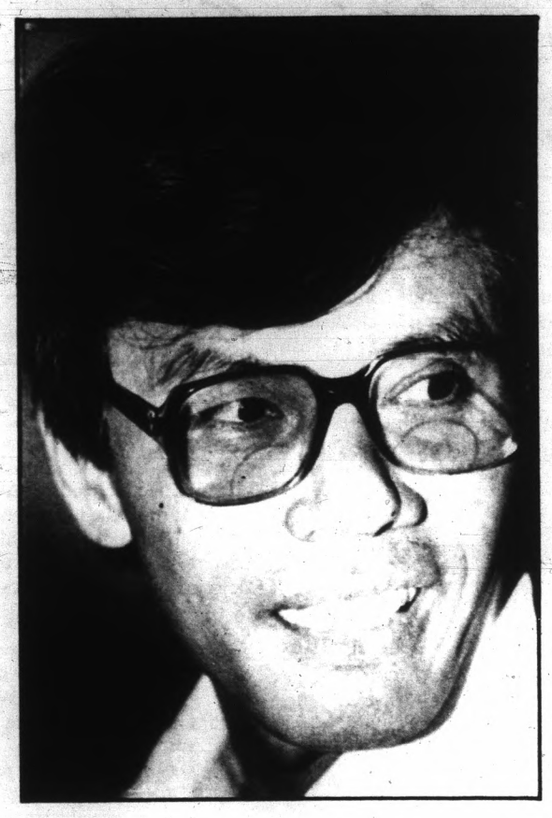
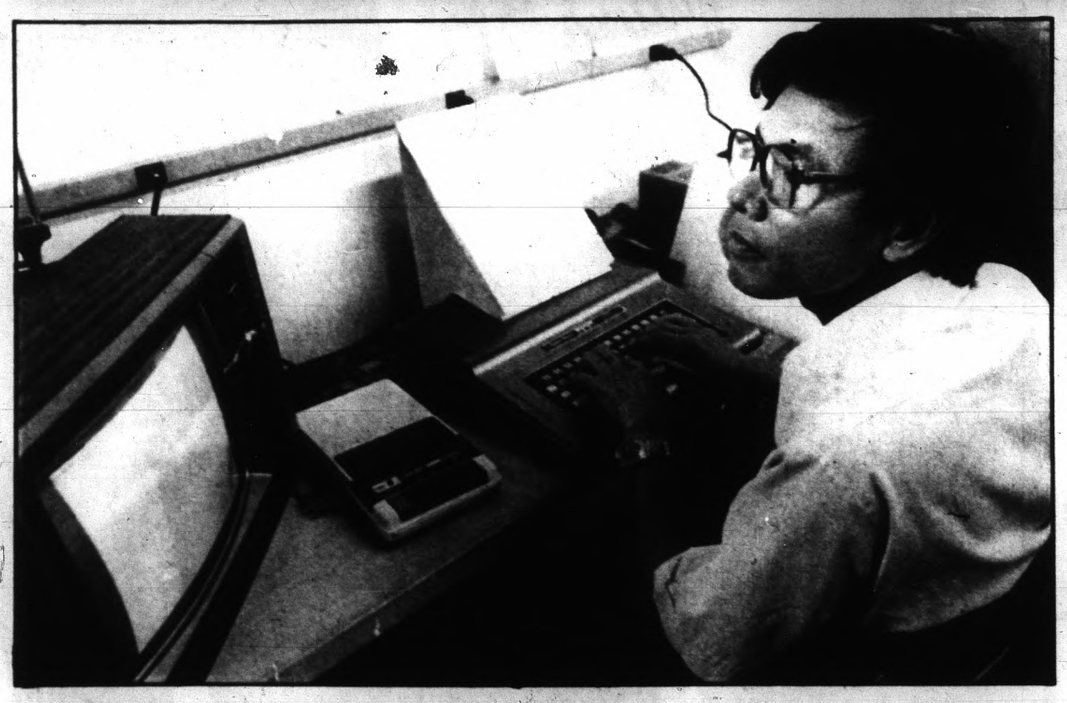






Vien Nguyen (upper right corner) a teacher of Vietnamese literature in his native country is pursuing vocational training as a computer technician (lower left) to support his family in Palo Alto. Family (middle) from lower left: Trang, 8, Yen, 11, Viet, 4, Anh, 3, Oanh, 13, Anh, 34, Nam, 11 mos., and Vien.

Next page: Anh Nguyen, 34, (left corner) cares for her baby, Nam, (top right) and her five other children during the day while her husband is at school. She is learning English from a tutor once a week. Her daughter Trang concentrates on her prayers at St. Francis of Assisi Church in Palo Alto.

By Mark Canepa

In the predawn hours of Sept 18, 1982, Vien Nguyen, his wife and five children escaped from Vietnam, embarking on a 9,000-mile odyssey that would end a year later in an East Palo Alto apartment.

"I had some friends who owned a boat and we organized an escape," Nguyen explained. "The boat was very small — only about 10 or 11 meters long and a little over three meters wide, but 117 people squeezed aboard.

"We could not even move. We were frozen in place because the boat was too crowded," he recalled.

After several stops at islands in Indonesia, the Nguyen family arrived on Nov. 2 at Galang, a tiny island east of Singapore where thousands of other Indochinese refugees anxiously awaited resettlement in a third country.

Ten months later the Nguyen family was admitted to the United States.

The Nguyens are now among an estimated 2,500 Southeast Asian refugees in San Mateo County, trying to build new lives for themselves and their children.

Between 1979 and 1983, 138,043 Southeast Asian refugees arrived in California, according to the State Office of Refugee Services. Before 1979 there were just 54,272 Southeast Asian refugees in the entire country.

Secondary migration, involving refugees who since 1979 settled in other states and then moved to California, has brought another 85,000 Southeast Asians to California.

The largest concentrations of Southeast Asians in the state are in Orange, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco and Santa Clara counties, said George Buckman, a consultant to the State Office of Refugee Services in San Francisco.

The refugees come from a wide variety of social classes and backgrounds, such as soldiers, teachers, farmers or fishermen.

But they must all overcome communication problems, culture shock, loneliness and unemployment before they can become productive citizens in American society.

For the Nguyen family, like most of the refugees, the trip to the United States cost them everything they owned.

The family's small, one-bedroom apartment, although well kept, is sparsely furnished; living space is tight. Their furniture came from friends and the local church.

Still, Vien Nguyen remains optimistic.

"We are very happy to be here and to have escaped the communist oppression in our country," said Nguyen with determination. "The most important thing for us to do now is to make money to support our family."

In 1975, Communist North Vietnam defeated the American-supported South Vietnamese government, re-unifying the country under rule after three decades of war. Since 1977, armed conflicts with Kampuchea (Cambodia) and China have kept Vietnam on a permanent military footing, hampering Vietnam's social and economic development.

For Nguyen, finding work in America is a formidable task. There is little demand in San Mateo County for a teacher of Vietnamese literature.

So Nguyen, 41, attends vocational school five days a week in Menlo Park where he is gaining the necessary skills to work in the United States.

"We have a new life here and I realize that I need new skills, such as those of an electronics assembler or a computer technician," he said, "but any job will do as long as I can support my family."

To be successful, he explains, "my wife tells me to study and work very hard."

Nguyen was enrolled in an English as a Second Language course during his first few months here. He speaks the language slowly but well, testing each word with his listener.

But his wife, Anh, 34, has not been able to attend school since she must stay home and care for their six children. So twice a week an English tutor from a local church visits Anh in her apartment.

"I do not think there is a very big difference between the American and the Vietnamese people," Nguyen said.

"In both countries, some people are friendly and generous while others are not."

There are still many things about American life, however, too new for Nguyen to fully understand, such as the mobility of the American work force.

"In Vietnam, people held one job all of their life," he explained.

"It was a tradition that we keep one job always so that we could become very experienced at it.

"But here, I see people changing jobs all of the time. Many jobs, many changes, many times. I think that this is good, but it depends . . . perhaps as long as the salary and the change . . . is for the better."

Nguyen is not the only refugee in San Mateo County trying to come to grips with American work habits.

"The American way to work is very different from the way of the Vietnamese," said Khanh Luu, 30, a refugee also from Vietnam who now lives in South San Francisco.

"In Vietnam," said Luu, "only the husband works. He supports the family alone. The wife must stay home and be a good housewife . . . and educate the children.

"But in America the women have to go to work," she observes. "In Vietnam the women can work, and they can do almost anything that a man can do, but they can only do it part-time."

Luu escaped from Vietnam aboard a boat with 82 people in May 1982. The boat drifted in the South China Sea for several days and was running short on water when an American commercial ship stopped and offered the refugees fuel and supplies.

Luu and her younger sister, who were the only refugees aboard who spoke English, convinced the captain of the American vessel that Jesus had sent him to rescue the refugees from the sea. The ship took all of the refugees aboard.

Luu then spent nearly a year at an Indonesian refugee camp before being admitted to the United States in April of 1983, to live with an older sister who had been in the Bay Area since 1971.

"The first time that I came here (to the United States) I could not believe that there was no (military) curfew," she said, "because there was always a curfew in Vietnam.

"If there was peace like this in my country," she said sadly, "my people could have done so very much . . . ."

Although Luu is on call to do part-time bookkeeping in San Francisco, she spends many days home alone, taking care of her older sister's infant daughter.

"It was wonderful when I first came here," she remembers, "but after a while I started to think about my country, and to feel sorry about the people living with the misery there. I began to feel lonely and depressed.

"I dream all of the time that someday I will be able to work overseas in the Asian refugee camps as a social worker helping people," she said.

"In misery people can come together so much closer than when things are going good."

On the coffee table in front of Luu is a stack of (American) pictorial histories of the Vietnam War. She said she likes to read about her country.

"I can't stand the way the American people always think about themselves first," she continued, hesitating before using the word, "selfish."

"How dare I say that the American people are selfish?" she asks, "when they have rescued me and I am allowed to live here. But the difference between the Americans and the Vietnamese is that here in America the people are very concerned with saying, 'This is my house, this is my car, these are my shoes.' Everything here is possession."

In Vietnam, said Luu, private ownership was not so important.

"Many of the refugees could have been in high positions in Vietnam but now we have to forget all of our talents. We have to start to build over again, and for the adults it is very difficult to start over." She spoke slowly, looking down at the floor.

"Most of us get very depressed . . . so very lonely. Even though we many get a job, we feel isolated and if we don't get a job the isolation is much worse."

Luu will study computer science at SF State this fall. She is waiting to see how much of her work at Saigon University, where she studied English and American history, will apply toward a degree here.

There are still 150,000 refugees in Southeast Asian refugee camps awaiting resettlement in third countries, said Buckman at the Office of Refugee Services. The United States expects to admit between 50,000 and 70,000 refugees in 1984, he said.

The refugees already here can be divided into two groups, according to job skills, said a spokesman for the Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement Center in San Francisco.

The first group, refugees who came to the United States between 1975 and 1978, contains many people with prior exposure to American culture. They may have worked for the U.S. government in Southeast Asia, and their skills often include accounting, clerical work or engineering. Most of these refugees have become self-sufficient.

The second group, however, refugees who have come to the United States since 1978, are generally less educated and less familiar with U.S. society. They may have been farmers or fishermen, and have a more difficult time becoming self-sufficinet in America.

Getting a good education so they can succeed in America is important to the refugees — especially the children.

Thirteen-year-old Hy Ngo is a freshman at Woodside High School in Redwood City. He escaped from Vietnam in 1981 with three of his older brothers, who sold their house to help finance the escape.

"I want to be a doctor and I know I will have to study hard and go to a college or university," said Ngo, adding proudly, "I'm doing good at school. In the last quarter I got five A's and one B."

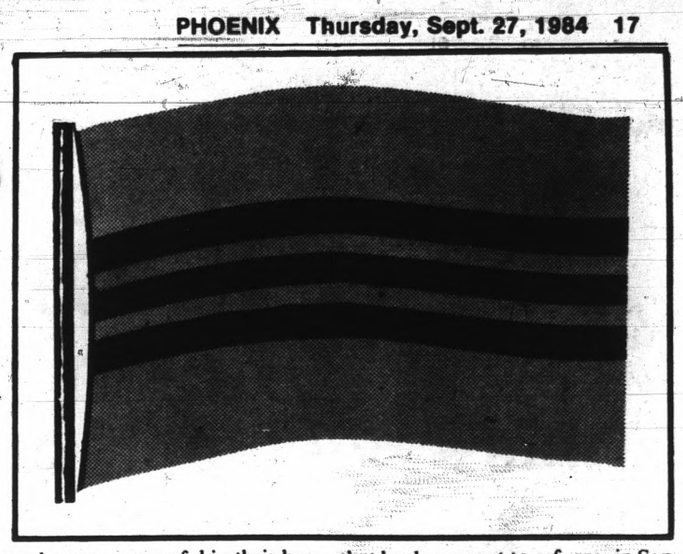
Ngo said he quit his job delivering newspapers near his home in East Palo Alto because his brothers were making enough money to support the family, and they wanted him to work hard at school.

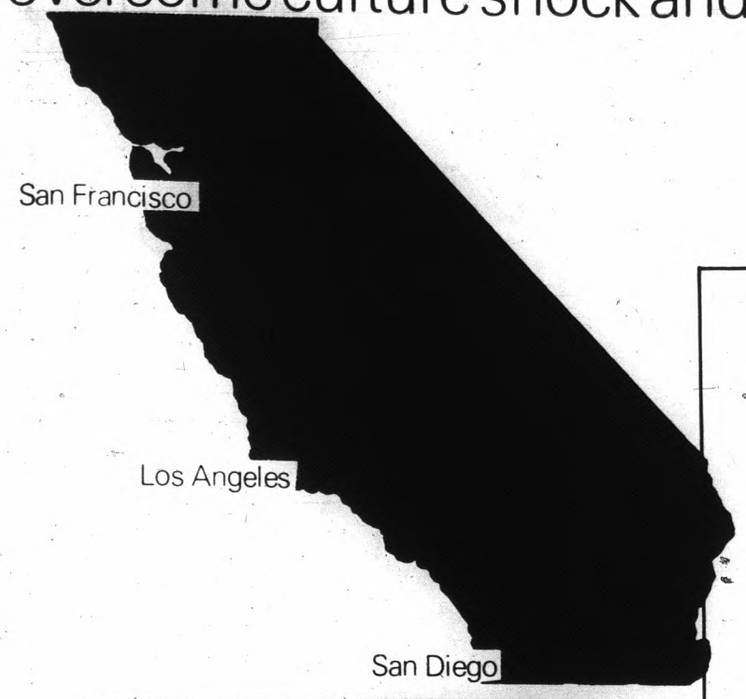
All three of his brothers work. They also all attend the College of

Continued next page —

for Vietnam refugees

overcome culture shock and unemployment





Photos by Toru Kawana

San Mateo, where they are trying to earn degrees so they can improve their chances of success here, said Ngo.

Ngo said his mother and father, who own a bicycle shop in Saigon (now called Ho Chi Minh City), remained behind in Vietnam because they were too old to leave their homeland.

"I tell my parents that we have many good friends here," said Ngo, "but we are still homesick."

Local organizations that provide refugee families with counseling and emotional support have helped ease the transition of refugees into their new society.

Chieu Pham, employment director at the Resettlement Center in San Francisco, knows how it feels to be a refugee.

A native of South Vietnam, he was attending college in the Bay Area when Saigon fell to the communists in 1975. Overnight, his status in the United States changed from foreign student to political refugee.

For Pham and the job developers he supervises, helping these refugees has become a full-time committment. And finding them a job so they can become self-sufficient is Pham's top priority.

"When a refugee comes to the Center for help, we try to determine what kind of job they are looking for," said Pham. "Full-time or part-time? Days or nights? Do they have a car? Insurance? Can they operate any types of machinery? Then we try to present the refugee with alternatives in the direction of work that they wish to follow. We help them choose the alternative that they are most comfortable with."

The first few days on the job are crucial, said Pham, because a refugee might get discouraged by the seemingly long hours.

"Because of the way our society was built, sometimes eight hours of work might mean four, or six hours. But in this country, eight hours means a full eight hours.

"We try to tell the refugees that these hours are normal in the United States, and that in a few weeks they will get used to it," he said. They usually do.

Unrealistic expectations can be another problem for refugees, said Pham.

"When they first arrive in the United States, special attention should be given to their expectations," he said.

"No one can deny that this is an opportunity country. But I like to say (to refugees) it is a limited opportunity country."

Phan estimates that last year nearly 200 refugees were placed into jobs in San Mateo County.

"The majority of these jobs are blue-collar, entry-level jobs like factory work, hotel work, or restaurant jobs, work that can be accomplished by performance, where an ability to speak English is not really necessary," he said.

Canh Dang is another Vietnamese refugee who works alongside Pham as director of the Center's Central Intake Unit (CIU), where newly arriving refugees are first screened to determine whether they have the necessary skills and motivation to enter into the American work force.

Dang is a strong advocate for building the political and economic power of the refugees.

"We (at the Center) are planning to develop the minority community leadership so that in the future the refugees who have arrived here can take care of themselves," he said.

Throughout the United States, said Dang, groups like the Center are trying to organize mutual assistance associations to aid the refugees in the future.

"The associations are comprised of people within the community who have been refugees and who have become successful in their business or work, Vietnamese, Laotians, or Cambodians," said Dang.

Financial worries, however, have plagued the Center's Peninsula operations in 1984.

Although welfare programs to refugees have remained intact, San Mateo County was cut off last year from additional federal funding because the number of refugees in the county on assistance was too low, according to Thanh Nguyen of the San Mateo County Social Services Department.

Nguyen estimated that about 400 of the county's 2,500 Southeast Asian refugees are on some kind of government assistance.

Once staffed by seven people, the Resettlement Center's San Mateo County branch office was closed in April because of cuts and then reopened in May with an emergency grant of $7,000 from the State Office of Refugee Services. The Resettlement Center's office now has only one person working out of the back of an unused classroom at the Hoover Adult School in Redwood City.

The money is expected to last only until October, said one Center official, after which the office may again be forced to shut down.

And if the county office does close, said Chieu Pham, many refugees may find themselves alone, with no one to turn to for assistance.

In the long run, explained Pham, society as a whole would suffer.

"I believe that when you want to help a person become self-sufficient you have to give that person sufficient means so that they can learn how to be self-sufficient," he said.

"Put another way, when you give someone a fish you only feed that person for a day. But when you teach someone how to fish, then you feed that person for life. And this is what we are trying to do in San Mateo County, we are trying to teach the refugees how to fish their own fish, so they can support themselves."

Mary Wilcox, a retired teacher who holds a Ph.D. in education from Stanford, is one of the many volunteers trying to bridge the communications gap for the refugees.

Three years ago, Wilcox began teaching English to refugees in East Palo Alto through the First United Methodist Church in Palo Alto.

The majority of her students are women in their 20s and 30s, she said, "which is what I wanted because the men were getting training elsewhere, the children were at school, and nobody was looking after the needs of the women."

Since she does not speak Vietnamese, Wilcox said she uses a lot of pantomime to help refugees understand the correct meanings of words and concepts.

"One day I was working with about eight women, and I thought it would be important to teach them how to communicate with a nurse or a doctor, so they could take their children to a clinic or a hospital," she said.

"But teaching them how to explain in English the concept of pain was difficult. I had a Band Aid on my finger, and to get them to understand pain I went through all of these diferent antics while pointing at my finger. They didn't understand.

"Finally, there was a woman there who was extremely pregnant and another woman pointed at her and exclaimed, 'PAIN!' and they all started laughing. They understood.

"It is very rewarding work," she explained. "When you see a woman smile at you, when she begins to understand, when she can talk to you in English about her baby, she has a light in her eye . . . it is so rewarding."

Like Mary Wilcox, Linda Hoshino has found that working with the refugees is a rewarding experience.

Hoshino, who works part-time at the Stanford Medical Center as a psychosocial therapist, is also a volunteer social worker for "Families in Transition," a non-profit program of the Catholic Social Service that lends support to refugees in San Mateo County.

Hoshino assists refugees in everything from practicing English and obtaining health care to giving rides to the supermarket.

"I like to create among the refugees a sense of self-sufficiency and independence," said Hoshino, "yet at the same time I want them to feel that they have someone in the community to reach out to if they have a problem."

Obtaining health care for the refugees is one of her biggest concerns, said Hoshino.

"Many of them do not follow up on preventative health care programs because they do not have interpreters, or because they are simply overwhelmed when they see places like Stanford, facilities that are physically intimidating."

Hoshino said she often picks up refugees at their home to take them to medical appointments, so they can receive the proper care.

A refugee's mental health also requires special attention, she said.

"Many of the men who cannot find work become extemely depressed," she said, "and the women may get depressed because of homesickness or isolation.

The older people have a particularly difficult time, she explained, because they do not learn the language and customs of the United States as quickly as the young. Many of them did not want to come here in the first place, said Hoshino, but came at the insistence of their families.

"I have often heard the older refugees say that they yearn to die in their homeland," said Hoshino.

"For the elderly," adds Chieu Pham, "there is no one to talk to in this country.

"Their children have to work, and watching television is impossible because they don't understand the language or the customs. And when their children come home from a hard day at work, they sometimes speak to the older people in an impolite manner and this hurts them even more."

Thanh Nguyen said that Asians place strong emphasis on the extended family.

"The hope is that when you die you can lie next to your parents and your relatives, and now that is a big problem for the older people who have come here.

"The older people also try to stay attached to the old customs, but the kids, they become Americans. Then there is a huge gap between the two."

What the refugees truly need, both the young and the old, said Hoshino, is friendship with the American people. And the best method in helping them to adapt successfully is to simply be their friend, she said.

"It helps to be very personable with them," said Hoshino. "So I talk to them about my home, my fears, and my work with other refugees. All of these things will help to break the ground for them.

"The sense of being a professional is not really as defined for them as it is for us," she said.

"So when you are helping a refugee you are more of a friend than a professional."

"Sometimes I think that there is more prejudice among the American people (toward refugees) than sensitivity," said Hoshino sadly, "because among other things, they are here competing for jobs.

"But one of the things the American people don't realize is that these people fought on our side during the Vietnam War.

"A refugee said to me one time, after I had asked him if he had enough food and clothing for his family, 'We don't need material things. What we need is for our children to have an education.'

"And that," said Hoshino, "is symbolic of the way they feel here. They don't need a lot of material things. They just need a sense of feeling good about themselves.

"If you have a refugee for a friend — you have a friend for life."

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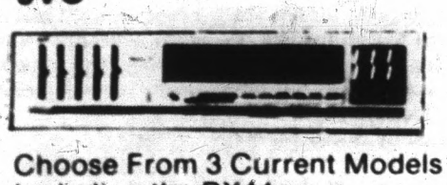

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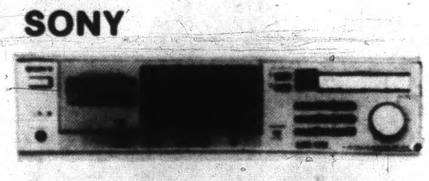

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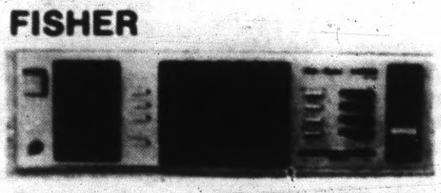

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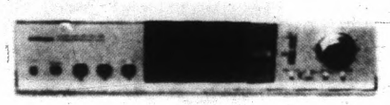

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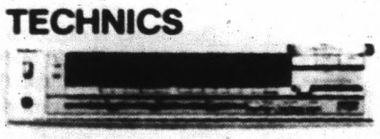

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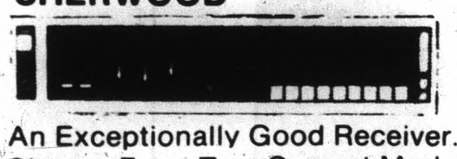

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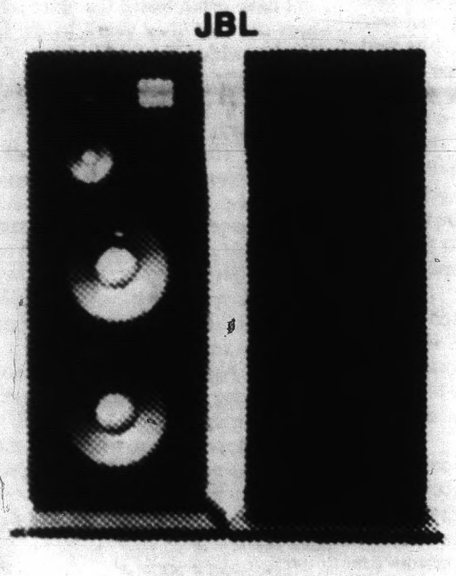

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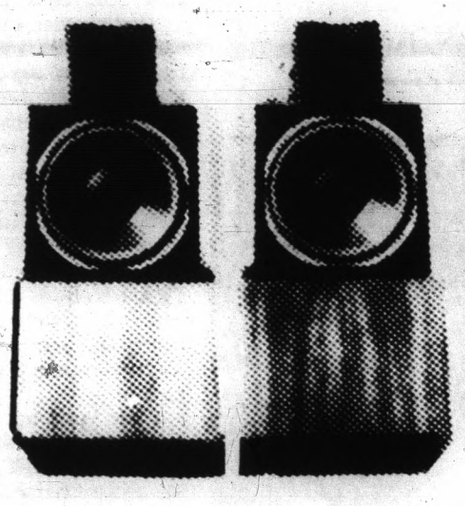

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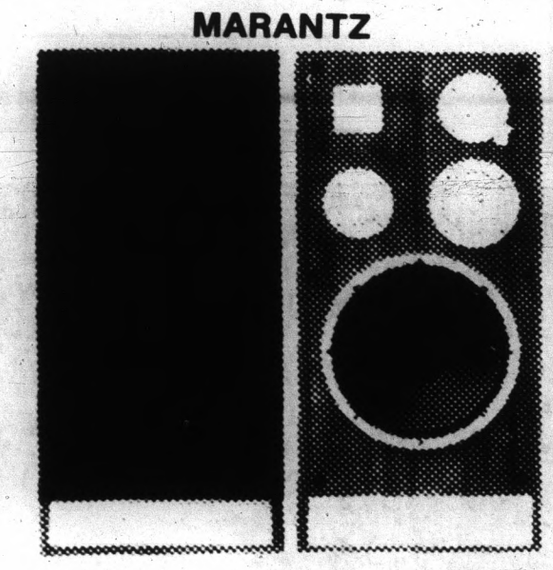

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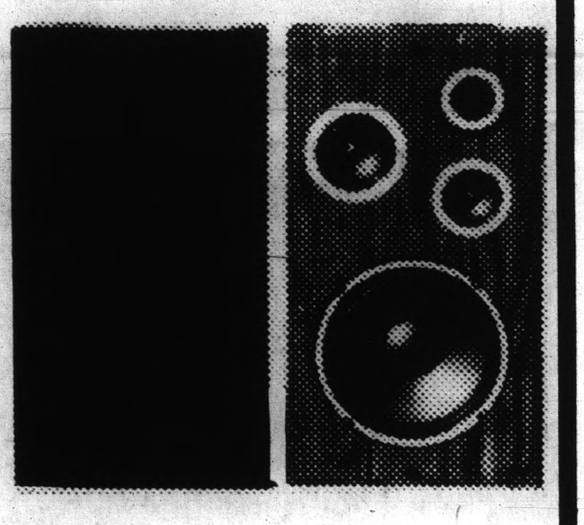

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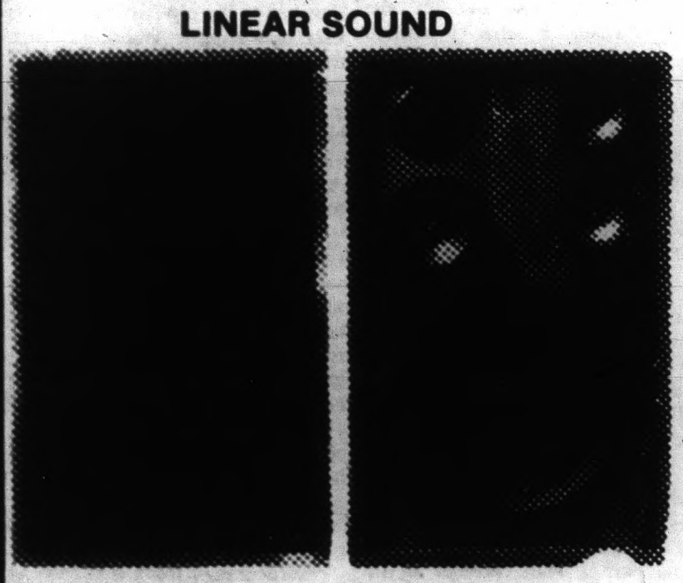

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